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RUDIMENTS of LATIN

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RUDIMENTS of LATIN

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE
NOMENCLATURE OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA, AND
THE NATIONAL FORMULARY

INCLUDING ALSO

PRESCRIPTION WRITING

AND NOTES ON OBSOLESCENT TITLES
OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES

BY

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FOURTH EDITION

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

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by

JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

The advent of a new pharmacopoeia, the U. S. P. XI, and of a new national formulary, the N. F. VI, made necessary a new edition of my text book dealing with pharmaceutical Latin. In this new edition Latin titles of older pharmacopoeias and of preceding revisions of the national formulary are, however, retained, for such titles continue to appear to a considerable extent in prescriptions, and hence must still be considered as of importance to pharmacy students and to practicing pharmacists.

In this little text book there is no attempt made to teach Latin as a language study. Indeed, all details of classical Latin grammar which are not needed for the understanding of the Latin titles of medicinal substances in present-day use, and of the few Latin phrases which figure in American prescriptions have purposely been omitted. Such features of Latin grammar as are needed for the understanding of the titles in our text books and for the interpretations of prescriptions are, however, included, and are presented in logical sequence.

It has been the writer's aim to provide a compact and practical handbook to meet the present-day needs of the students in pharmacy.

JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER.

January, 1937.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The nomenclature of the sciences allied to pharmacy and medicine is in the main Latin. And although the Latin prescription, in the sense of Latin directions, is no longer common, pharmaceutical and medical students will continue to find useful—yes, indispensable—a knowledge of certain fragments of Latin grammar; for without such knowledge the task of mastering the aforementioned scientific nomenclature is so formidable as to be almost impossible.

The writer has kept constantly before him the fact that the time which can be devoted to Latin in a school of pharmacy or of medicine is necessarily limited. Only such portions of grammar are therefore included as are required for the correct use of the nomenclature of medicinal materials.

In the arrangement and the sequence of subjects, the writer has found it desirable to depart from the beaten path, his object being to prepare the student, in the shortest time possible, for the study of materia medica and allied subjects, which must, in most schools, be taken up before the Latin course has been completed.

While this little volume is essentially a students' book, the writer hopes that it will prove of some small service also to the practicing pharmacists.

JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER.

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RUDIMENTS OF LATIN

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN TITLES

THE LATIN ALPHABET

The alphabet of Latin, as used in modern scientific nomenclature, is identical with the English alphabet. The letter **w** does not occur in classical Latin, but only in Latinized modern words, as, for instance, Frasera Walteri, Swertia angustifolia, Warnera canadensis.

METHODS OF PRONUNCIATION

In this country there are two distinct methods of pronunciation in vogue: the **Roman method,** according to which the words are pronounced as it is supposed they were pronounced by the educated Romans of the Augustan period; and the **English method,** according to which, as the name indicates, the letters have, speaking generally, the same sounds as in English words.

For botanical, chemical, pharmaceutical, medical, and other scientific terms and titles the English method of pronunciation is given preference by most scientists, and has for this reason been adopted by the author of these pages.

THE ENGLISH METHOD

SYLLABLES

As has been stated, the letters have, when the English method is employed, generally the same sounds as in English words. But there are some marked differences. The

most important of these is that in Latin every word has as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs (two vowels pronounced as one). To state the same fact in a different way—in Latin words there are no silent vowels. [In English we have many silent vowels, for example, the final **e** in such words as volatile, aloe, die. In Latin (English method) these final vowels are pronounced, making an additional syllable. The aforementioned words, in Latin, are pronounced vo-lat′-i-le, al′-o-e, di′-e; but only the first two of these words correspond to the English words of like spelling.]

Other examples: po-tas′-si-i (final **i** as in sigh) rhe′-um, a-e-ra′-tus, co-de-i′-na, caf-fe-i′-na.

EXCEPTIONS.—When **u** is followed by another vowel the former, in some instances, does not make a separate syllable, but is pronounced as a consonant, equivalent to **w**, as in a-qua, pronounced ā′-kwa, sanguinaria, pronounced san-gwe-nā′-ria.

Note.—In dividing a word into syllables, a single consonant is, according to rule, joined to the vowel which follows; but in these pages the words are divided to indicate the pronunciation.

PLACING THE ACCENT

In Latin, as in English, it is most important that the accent be placed on the right syllable. Unfortunately, the placing of the accent involves in some instances a knowledge of the quantity of the syllables, which may depend upon the etymology of the word, and cannot be made the subject of a simple set of rules.[1]

Hence the correct accentuation will in these pages be taught by example rather than by rule, the primary or principal accent being indicated by the usual mark.

[1] Latin dictionaries indicate the quantity of a vowel. It should be distinctly understood that this has nothing to do with the pronunciation except as it makes possible the placing of the accent, which in turn affects the sound of the vowels involved.

However, the following rules governing the placing of the accent may be of assistance:

I. All words of two syllables are accented on the first.

EXAMPLES.—sa′-po, a′-qua, sul′-phur, so′-da, li′-quor (lai-kwor).

II. In all words of more than two syllables the primary accent is placed either on the syllable before the last syllable of the word, or on the second syllable before the last. It is here that a knowledge of the quantity of syllables is required;[1] for the rule is that the accent should fall on the syllable before the last (on the penult) if said syllable is long in quantity. If the penult is short in quantity, the accent falls on the second syllable before the last—on the so-called antepenult.

(a) The penult is long, and hence accented, if it contains a diphthong (or if it contains a vowel which in the changes made in spelling has displaced a diphthong, as in aconi′-tum).

(b) The penult is long if it contains the vowel **u**.[2]

(c) The penult is long if its vowel is followed by two consonants, or by **x**, **y**, or **j**.

An exception to this last rule is found in the combination of a mute consonant with **l** or **r**.

(d) The penult is always short if its vowel is followed by another vowel, as in so′-di-um.

CONSONANTS

The consonants are classified as follows:

(a) Liquids.—**l**, **m**, **n**, **r**.

(b) Mutes.—**p**, **b**, **f**, **v**, **t**, **d**, **k**, **c**, **g**, **q**, and **u**,when equivalent to **w**.

(c) Sibilant.—**s**.

(d) Double consonants.—**x**, **z**.

The rules governing the sounds of the consonants in Latin words (English method) are, with two exceptions,

1 See foot note on page 10. 2Principal exceptions, the endings -ŭlus, -ŭla, ŭlum.

the same rules which are followed in the pronunciation of English words. One exception is that **ch** is always hard —always pronounced as **k**—no matter what vowels follow.

EXAMPLES—

Charta (kar′ta), chenopodium (ke-no-po′-di-um), chirata (ki-ra′-ta), chelidonium (kel-e-do′-ni-um), chimaphila (ki-maf′-i-la), chondrus (kon′-drus), colchicum (kol′ke-kum), li′chen (lai′-ken). Another exception is that **th** is always sounded as in **third, thump, thunder;** and never has the sound of **dh,** as in **those, there, then.**

EXAMPLES.—The-o-bro′-ma, men′-tha.

The following rules of pronunciation of English words may be used practically without exception in the English method as applied to Latin words,—whereas in the pronunciation of English words there are many exceptions to be noted.

RULES GOVERNING CONSONANTS

I. The consonants **c** and **g** are hard (**c** like in **card,** **g** like in **garden**) before the vowels **a, o,** and **u,** before the diphthongs **au** and **ai,** and before all consonants, including **h.**

EXAMPLES.—(a) Carum (Ka′-rum), convallaria (kon-val-la′-ri-a), cubeba (ku-be′-ba), caulophyllum (kaw-lo-fil′-lum), chloroformum (klo-ro-for′-mum), creosotum (kre-o-so′-tum), chimaphila (ki-maf′-i-la), cochleare (kok-le-a′-re).

(b) Tragacantha (tra-ga-can′-tha), polygonium (pol-y-go′-ni-um), gutta (gut′-ta), gumma (gum′-ma), gramma (gram′-ma). In all these words the **g** is pronounced as in **gas** or in **garden.**

II. The consonants **c** and **g** are soft (**c** like in celery, **g** like in ginger) before the vowels **e, i,** and **y,** and before the diphthongs **æ, œ,** and **eu.**

EXAMPLES.—(a) Ace′-tum, cin-na-mo′-mum, cim-i-cif′-u-ga, cy-do′-ni-um, cae′-cum, coe′-lum.

(b) Ge-lat′-i-num, zin′-gi-ber, hy-drar′-gy-rum.

Note.—**C** before soft **c** is hard, according to the rule that **c** followed by a consonant is hard. Thus, phytolaccae (fi′-to-lak′-se), protococci (pro-to-kok-sai), succirubra (suk-si-ru′-bra). But **g** before soft **g** is soft, as in agger, pronounced ad-jer, thus forming an exception to the general rule as applied to modern English words.

III. The consonant **t,** before **i,** preceded by an accented syllable, and followed by another vowel, is aspirated; that is, is pronounced as **sh.**

Examples.—Aurantium (aw-ran′-she-um), fortior (for′-she-or), lotio (lo′-she-o), solutio (so-lu′-she-o), confectio (kon-fec′-she-o), gentiana (jen-she-a′-na).

Similarly, the consonants **c** and **s** are in certain words generally aspirated, being pronounced either as **sh** or as **zh.**

Examples.—Acacia (a-kā′-she-a), quassia (kwaw′-she-a), magnesia (mag-ne′-she-a), persio (per′-zhe-o).

But the aspiration of **c** and **s** is not as general as of **t.** Indeed, in some words, such as calcium, and potassium, the **c** and **s** respectively are usually given the pure sound, that is, are not aspirated.

Some authorities aspirate also the **c** before **e** and another vowel, as in rosaceae (ro-sa-she-e).

IV. The consonant **s,** if it is the final letter of the word, and is preceded by **e, ae, au, b, m, n,** or **r,** is pronounced as **z.** Also if it occurs between two vowels.

Examples.—(a) Flores, urbs, purgans, pars.

(b) Rosa, museum.

V. The consonant **x** at the beginning of a word has the sound of **z.**

Examples.—Xanthoxylum (zan-thox′-y-lum), xanthorrhiza (zan-thor-ri′-za), xylum (zi′-lum).

VI. A consonant, with or without the aspirate **h,** if occurring at the beginning of a word, and followed by another consonant, may be silent. Thus, **c** is silent before **n** in cnicus (ni′-cus); **ph** before **t** in phthisis (ti′-sis); **p** be-

fore **s** or **t** in pseudomorphina (su-do-mor-fi′-na), ptelea (te′-le-a), pterocarpus (te-ro-car′-pus); **b** before **d** in bdellium (del′-li-um); **p** before **n** in pneumonia (nu-mo′-nia); **g** before **n** in gnaphalium (na-fa′-li-um).

VII. The combination **ph** is equivalent to **f.**

Examples.—Phytolacca (fi-to-lak′-ka), podophyllum (pod-o-fil′-lum).

VOWELS

The sounds of the vowels are modified by the consonants used with them, just as in English; but in general vowels may be said to have either the long or the short sound.

Note.—The expressions long and short refer to the sound of the vowels, and must not be confused with the same terms as applied by Latin scholars to the quantity of syllables of which the vowels may be a part.[1]

VOWEL SOUNDS

Long sounds:	Short sounds:
a as in rāte	a as in răt
e as in mēte (meet)	e as in mĕt
i as in pīne	i as in pĭn
o as in hōpe	o as in hŏp
u as in tūbe	u as in tŭb
y as i in pīne (type)	y as i in pĭn

Examples.—Sā′po, lăp′pa, crē′ta (kre′ta), mĕl, kī′no, dĭgĭta′lĭs, ō′pium, barŏs′ma, būchū (buku), ŭl′mŭs.[1]

DIPHTHONGS

Combinations of two vowels expressing a simple sound (diphthongs) are quite numerous in Latin words.

---

[1] The same marks which in English dictionaries, and in these pages, are used to indicate whether the vowel has the long or short sound, are in Latin dictionaries used to indicate the quantities of the vowels. It should be understood that a syllable may be long in quantity, and contain a vowel having the short sound.

The common diphthongs are:

I. **ae** (Æ) having the sound of the vowel **e**, generally long, as in althaea (al-the′-a).

II. **oe** (Œ) like e; but may be long, as in rhoeas (re′-as), or short, as in asafoetida (a-sa-fet′-i-da).

III. **au**, like **a** in fall, or **aw** in saw; as in aurum (aw-rum), aurantium (aw-ran′-she-um).

IV. **eu**, pronounced **u**, as in eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip′-tus).

Notes.—The vowel **u** followed by another vowel does not form a diphthong, but is equivalent to **w**, as in aqua (ā′-kwa). The vowel **i** between two vowels has the sound of the consonant **y**, as in guaiacum (gwa′-ya-kum). So has also **j** between two vowels, as in quillaja, thuja. The Greek dipthong **oi** is pronounced as in English words.

RULES GOVERNING THE VOWEL SOUNDS

I. Final **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u** are always long.

Examples.—Al′-o-ē, gla-ci-a′-lē, ex-trac′-tī (ex-trak-tai), syr-u′-pī, hy-drar′-gyr-ō, sa-pō, spir-it-ū.

But final **a** is obscure, as in America, and in sanguina′ria, co-ca, ā-qua and quas′-sia (kwaw-she-a).

II. In the plural endings **es** and **os**, the vowels have the long sound, as in flo′-rēs, phos-pha′-tēs, syr-u′-pōs (os as in dose).

III. In final syllables ending in a consonant (excepting the plural endings **es** and **os**) the vowels have the short sound.

Examples.—Sul′-făs, sul-fa′-tĭs, pī′-cĭs, prī′-nŏs, strych′-nŏs (strik′-nŏs), syr-u′-pŭs, ex-trac′-tŭm.

IV. (a) In accented penultimate syllables, if the vowel is followed by but one consonant, the vowel has the long sound.

(b) Also if the vowel is followed by a mute (p, b, f, v t, d, k, c, g, q (u) and the latter by l, or r, or h.

Examples.—(a) Atropī′-na, gra-nā′-tum, dig-i-tā′-lis, sambū′-cus, phosphorō′-sum, crē′ta.

(b) verā′-trum, succirū′-bra (suk-si-ru′-bra), glā′-bra, nī′-grum, an-ē′-thum.

V. In any syllable, whether accented or not, the vowel has the short sound if it is followed by two consonants, or by the double consonant **x**, which is equivalent to **ks**.

Examples.—Cannabis (kăn′-na-bis), belladonna (bel-la-dŏn′-na), erigerontis (e-rij-e-rŏn′-tis), occidentalis (ŏk-si-den-ta′-lis), dulcamara (dŭl-ka-ma′ra), extractum, (ĕks-trăk′-tum), lixiviatus (lĭks-e-ve-a′-tus), toxicodendron (tŏks-e-ko-dĕn′-dron).

Exceptions.—But if the two consonants are a mute (see page 15), followed by **l**, or **r**, or **h**, this rule does not apply, and the vowel may have the long sound.

Examples.—Nitricum (nai′-tri-kum), citratum (saitrā′-tum), strophanthus (strō-fan′-thus), veratrum (ver-ā′-trum).

Another important exception is found in the word **pōst**, as in **post prandium**, the **o** being **long**.

VI. In any accented syllable other than the penult the vowel has its short sound, even when but one consonant follows.

Examples.—Acidum (ăs′-e-dum), mucilaginis (mu-se-lăj′-e-nis), volatile (vo-lăt′-e-le), laurocerasi (law-ro-sĕr′-a-sai), hamamelidis (ham-a-mĕl′-e-dis), iodidum (ai-ŏd′-e-dum), vomica (vŏm′-e-ka), viridis (vĭr′-e-dis), zingiberis (zin-jĭb′-e-ris), aspidium (as-pĭd′-e-um), salicylicus (săl-e-sĭl′-e-kus), podophyllum (pŏd-o-fĭl′-lum).

Exceptions.—(a) The vowels **a**, **e**, or **o** have the long sound if followed by a single consonant (or by a mute before **l** or **r**, except **bl**), and the consonant followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, before another vowel.

Examples.—Convallaria (kon-val-lā′-re-a), cusparia (kus-pā′-re-a), cypripedium (sip-re-pē′-de-um), hydrogenium (hai-dro-gē′-ne-um), oleum (ō′-le-um), eupatorium (u-pa-tō′-re-um), sodium (sō-de-um), senecio (se-nē′-she-o).

(b) The vowel **o** in an accented antepenult may have the long sound, as in stō′mata, brō′midum.

(c) The vowel **u** has its long sound in any syllable except the last, when that vowel is followed by a single consonant, or by a mute with **l** or **r** or **h.** (This does not apply to the combination **bl,** before which **u** has the short sound.)

Examples.—Solubilis (so-lū′-be-lis), bubulum (bū′-bū-lum), solutio (so-lū′-she-o), peruvianum (pe-rū-ve-a′-num), aluminis (al-ū′-me-nis), frangula (fran′-gū-la), humulus (hū-mū-lŭs), cupreus (kū-pre-ŭs).

VII. A vowel before another vowel or diphthong frequently has the long sound.

Examples.—Aëratus (ā-e-ra′-tus), hyoscȳamus (hai-o-sai′-a-mus), zoogloea (zō-o-gle′-a).

VIII. The vowels **i** or **y** in the first syllable of a word, usually have the long sound.

Examples.—Pyrophosphas (pai-ro-fos′-fas), citrata (sai-tra′-ta), nitricum (nai′-tre-kum), pilocarpus (pai-lo-kar′-pus), digestivus (dai-jes-tai′-vus), lycopodium (lai-ko-po′-de-um), iridis (ai′-re-dis), filicis (fai′-le-cis).

But rules VII and VIII have many exceptions.

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

Acetanili′dum, not acetanil′-idum
acē′tum, not ăc′etum
acidum găl′licum, not gaw′lic-um
acidum hydrobrō′micum, not hydrobrŏm′icum
acidum nī′tricum, not nit′ricum
aconī′tum, not acŏn′itum
ace′tas, not ac′etas
ăl′oe, not ā′loe
am′ylum, not amy′lum
antipyri′na, not antipȳr′ina
apoc′ynum, not apocy′num
ā′qua, not ăq′ua
astrag′alus, not astragal′us
at′ropa, not atro′pa
baccae, bak′se, not bak′ke
bismu′thi, not bis′muthi
caf-fe-i′na, not caffe′na
cajupu′ti, not cajuput′i
cam′phora, not campho′ra
can′nabis, not cannab′is
cannab′inum, not cannabi′num
caryophyl′lus, not caryoph′yl-lus
cetāceum, not cetăceum
charta, karta, not sharta

chira'ta, ch as k, not as sh
cimicif'uga, not cimicifu'ga
cocci, kok'si, not kok'ki
coni'um, not co'nium
corrosi'vum, not corro'sivum
curcu'ma, not cur'cuma
digita'lis, not digital'is
dulcama'ra, not dulcam'ara
i'ridis, not ir'idis
fi'licis, not fili'cis
fungi, fun'ji, not hard g
gentia'na, not gentian'a
liquor, lai'kuor, not lik'kur
liquo'ris, not liq uoris
niger, ni'jer, not hard g
papa'ver, not papav'er
pas'ta, not pa'sta
petrola'tum, not petrolat'um
physostig'matis, not physostigma'tis
phytolaccae, phytolak'se, not phytolakke
rŏsmari'nus, not rōsmari'nus
senegae, sen'eje, not sen'ege
sina'pis, not sin'apis
statice, stat'e-ce, not stat'is
succirubra, sukseru'bra, not sukkiru'bra
tragacan'tha, not trajacan'tha
vera'trum, not verat'rum
xericum, zer'icum, not sher'icum
zinci, zin'si, not zin'ki

Remember in particular that **a** in an accented penult is long, unless followed by two consonants. See rule IV, page 15. Hence we pronounce

toluta'na, not tolutan'a
virginia'na, not virginian'a
destilla'ta, not destillat'a
camphora'ta, not camphorat'a
officina'lis, not officinal'is

There is no departure from rules in pronunciation more common than the mispronunciation of **a** in accented penults, as here indicated. Indeed, usage may in time tend to change the rule.

EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

The division of the word indicates whether the vowel in the accented syllable has the long or the short sound. Thus, in ace'-tum the **e** is long, while in acet'-icum it is pronounced with the **t**, hence has the short sound.

Mas'tiche, absin'thium, aca'cia, ace'tum, ac'idum, acet'-icum, carbol'icum, stear'icum, a'deps, al'oe, purifica'ta, dios'-pyros, aëra'tus, ammo'nium, ammoni'acum, men'struüm, io'dum, iod'idum, hydrocyan'icum, am'ylum, apoc'ynum, a'qua, auran'tii, for'tior, foenic'ulum, hydroge'nii diox'idum,

caffei'na citra'ta efferves'cens, pulvis carbo'nis lig'ni, carbo'nei disul'phidum, ceta'ceum, chenopo'dium, cimicif'uga, zeylan'icum, eriodic'tyon, eucalyp'tol, hamamel'idis, hamame'lis, can'tharis, canthar'idis, hyoscy'amus, aconi'tum, fel bo'vis, xanthox'ylum, gaulthe'ria, corrosi'vum, melaleu'ca leucaden'dron, chimaph'ila, gentia'na, tragacan'tha, polygala'ceae, ki'no, gossyp'ium, ranuncula'ceae, papa'ver, bac'ca, bac'cae, bismu'thum, cambo'gia, casta'nea, cam'phora, mos'chus, vinum xer'icum, ichthyocol'la, coni'um, ipomoe'a, acetanili'dum.

Note.—The combinations **ae** and **oe** are usually diphthongs. If the second vowel is to be pronounced separately, this is indicated by the mark of dieresis; thus, **aëratus.**

The **u** in the second syllable of bismu'thum is long. See second paragraph, page 17.

EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

Acā'cia (a-kay'-she-a),
aceto'num,
acidum acet'icum glaciale (glay-she-a-lē),
acidum acētyl salicȳl'icum,
acidum hȳdrĭŏd'icum,
acidum ōlē'icum,
acidum stĕăr'icum,
aconī'tum,
ā'deps lā'nae (lay'-nee) hydrō'sus,
ae'thylis amī'noben'zoas,
ae'thylis chaulmo'ogras,
ā'gar,
albū'mini tan'nas,
aloī'num,
amȳdo pyrī'na,
amȳ'lis nī'tris,
ăm'ȳlum,
antipȳrī'na,
antitoxī'num diphther'icum (dif-ther'-i-cum),
apomorphī'nae hȳdrochlor'icum,
ā'qua ammō'nĭae for'tior (for-she-or),
ā'qua foenĭc'ūli (fennic-u-lai),
aqua men'thae pīperī'tae,
argen'ti nī'tras fū'sus,
argen'ti-pro-te-ī'-num for'tius (for-she-us),
arsphĕn'amī'na,
bal'samum peruviā'num,
barbatā'lum solū'bile,
benzaldehȳ'-dum,
bē'ta naphthol,
bismu'thi subcar'bonas (bis-mew-thī),
caf-fe-ī'na,
cal'-ci-ī iodobehenas,
carbo'ne-i tetrachlor'idum,
carbro'malum,
caryophȳl'lus,
cinchonidī'nae sulphas,
collodium flex'-ĭ-lē,
dī-chlor-a-mī'-na,
epinephrī'na,
eucainae (yu-kay-ai-nee) hydrochloridum,
glusī'dum solū'bilē,
glycerī'tum ăm'ȳli,
guaiacol (gwā-ya-kol),
hydrar'gȳrī chlor'idum corrosī'vum,
hydrargyri chloridum mī'tē,
infusum digitā'lis,
ipomoea (ī-po-mee-a),
liquor hydrogē'nii dox'idi,
liquor pituitā'rii,
mentha vĭr'idis,
methylthīonī'nae chloridum,
oleum caryophȳl'li,
oleum chaulmoograe (kawl-mo'-o-gree),
oleum chenopo'dii (keno-po'-dee-ai),
oleum pūmilio'nis,
oxygē'nium,
phenobarbitā'lum,
phenolphthaleinum (fenol-thal-e-ai'-num),
pituita'rium,
quinī'nae aethylcar'bonas,
resī'nae ipomoe'ae,
san'talum,
sodii cacodȳ'las,
sodii indigo'tindīsulph'onas,
spiritus glycerȳ'lis nitrā'tis,
terra silī'cea purifica'ta,
the'ophyllī'na,
thȳmō'lis īōd'idum,
toxitabel'lae hydrar'gȳrī chlor'idi corrosī'vī,
trăgacan'thae (g is hard, as in garden),
vaccinum (vak-sī'-num) variō'lae.

NOMENCLATURE

There are in the pharmacopoeia titles which consist of a single noun, as sa'po, aconi'tum, scil'la. Some titles consist of a noun and a modifying adjective, as a'qua destilla'ta, al'cohol dilu'tum, ac'idum ni'tricum. Yet other titles consist of two nouns, one serving to modify the other, as tinctu'ra o'pii, fer'ri sul'fas. Then there are also titles of two or more nouns, with one or more adjectives. And, lastly, titles in which prepositions or conjunctions occur.

When two nouns constitute the title, one of the nouns is changed in ending, i. e., is inflected, to show the relation to the other noun, which remains unchanged. This inflection of a noun is called its **declension.**

DECLENSIONS

In Latin there are five distinct declensions, some of which have several modifications. Each declension has six cases, with distinctive endings. These cases are repeated in the plural, but with a different series of endings. Thus there are twelve case-endings for each declension. However, only four cases are of importance to students of pharmaceutical Latin, namely:

The **nominative,** equivalent to the English subjective; the **genitive,** equivalent to the English possessive; the **accusative,** equivalent to the English objective; and the **ablative,** equivalent to the objective after certain prepositions.

Of these four cases, the nominative and genitive are of particular interest, and will be considered first.

THE CASES

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

The title of a medicinal substance or preparation is a name, and therefore is in the nominative case (nomen, [L.]= name). All Latin titles in the pharmacopoeias, in the National Formulary, or in the dispensatories, are in the nominative case, as are also the titles on labels. A noun, as found in the dictionary, is in the same case. In other words, when the noun is uninflected, that is, is unchanged because of relation to other nouns, it is in the nominative case.

Examples.—Io'dum, sa'po, syru'pus, aconi'tum, a'qua, fer'rum, cam'phora.

THE GENITIVE CASE

When two nouns constitute a title, the relation between them may be indicated either by a preposition (with, from, for, etc.), or by changing the ending of one of the nouns. The latter method is in Latin by far the more common. Names of chemical compounds known as salts, and names of many preparations, are made up of two nouns. The relation between the two nouns, one of which limits the other, is indicated by placing one of them in the genitive case. In English this same relation is shown by the preposition **of**. Thus we say in English, water **of** camphor; but in Latin, a'qua cam'phorae, cam'phorae being the genitive of camphora.

FIRST DECLENSION

Rule.—All nouns ending in **a**, with the exception of certain Greek nouns ending in **ma**, belong to the first declension (see page 22), and form the genitive by adding **e**. Thus, tinctu'ra, tinctu'rae; myr'rha, myr'rhae; ammo'nia, ammo'niae; belladon'na, belladon'nae.

SOME NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

A′qua, ammo′nia, cam′phora, aca′cia, caf-fe-i′-na, cimicif′-uga, hedeo′ma, la′na (wool), mas′sa, mistu′ra, pil′ula, phytolac′ca, sen′ega, ro′sa, strychni′na, terebin′thina, tragacan′tha, valeria′na, tinctu′ra, charta (pronounced karta), pas′ta, lage′na, gut′ta, drach′ma.

SOME EXCEPTIONS.—As-pid′-o-sper′-ma, phy-so-stig′-ma, cat-a-plas′-ma, gram′-ma, theobro′ma, en′-e-ma, rhi-zo′-ma, gargaris′ma. All **-ma** nouns except drach′ma and hedeo′ma.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

Certain Greek nouns ending in **e** form the genitive by adding **s.**

EXAMPLES.—Al′-o-ē, al′-o-ēs; mas′-ti-chē, mas′-ti-chēs; stat′-i-cē, stat′-i-cēs.

THE NOUN TO BE INFLECTED

As has been stated, the genitive ending indicates the same relation indicated by the preposition **of.** It should, therefore, not be difficult to decide which of the two nouns of a binomial title is to be in the genitive. Plainly, it must be the noun which in English follows the preposition **of.** Suppose, for instance, that **water of camphor** is to be translated into Latin. **Aqua** is the Latin equivalent for **water,** and **camphorae** for **of camphor.** Hence the title must be **aqua camphorae**—not aquae camphora. Nor should the question be difficult if the equivalent English title is not known. It will be seen that the noun which serves to limit or modify is the noun to be given the genitive ending —not the noun which is limited or modified. In the title of a pharmaceutical preparation the name of the drug serves to limit or modify, and is, therefore, in the genitive case, while the name of the preparation is the noun limited, and hence remains uninflected. In the name of a chemical salt it is the name of the metal or base which is the modifier, and hence undergoes inflection.

FIRST DECLENSION

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	aqua	aquae
Genitive	aquae	aquarum
Accusative	aquam	aquas
Ablative	aqua	aquis

The case endings of the first declension are:

	Singular	*Plural*
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-arum
Acc.	-am	-as
Abl.	-a	-is

Each case indicates a specific relationship, for in Latin the relation of one noun to another is indicated by the ending more often than by prepositions.

The noun minus the case ending constitutes the stem of the noun, and remains unchanged no matter whether it be in the singular or in the plural.

This applies to all five declensions.

The stem of aqua is aqu-; and for first declension nouns the stem may be found by dropping the nominative ending, -a. This is not true, however, for all five declensions. Hence it is better to learn, at the outset, a rule which may be followed without exception, namely—

The stem, or unchangeable part of a noun (or adjective), is the genitive minus the genitive ending.

Thus the stem of aqua is aquae minus the -ae ending, hence is aqu.

As explained on the preceding page, a few Greek nouns ending in -e are included in the first declension. These nouns have a special set of endings for the singular, and the regular first declension endings in the plural.

The five declensions are presented on pages 51–56; but at this point special attention will be given to the genitive case.

DECLINING A TITLE OF TWO NOUNS

It should be understood, however, that while a binomial title contains a noun in the genitive, the title as a whole is in the nominative, unless for some reason the title as a whole has been inflected. A binomial title of two nouns is in the same case as the noun limited, and never in the same case as the noun which serves to limit or modify. For instance, the title aqua ammoniae is in the nominative case, because the noun aqua—the noun limited—is in the nominative case.

When such a binomial title is declined, the modifying or limiting noun remains unchanged. If, for instance, the title aqua ammoniae is to be changed to the genitive case, it is the noun aqua which is so changed, becoming aquae; and the whole title, aquae ammoniae.

Rule.—The names of the ingredients in a prescription are in the genitive case. (For exceptions see "Prescription Latin.") Example:

℞

Tincturae gentianae f℥i
Aquae camphorae f℥ii

Misce.

SECOND DECLENSION

Rule.—Nouns ending in **us** belong, with few exceptions, to the Second Declension; so do also all nouns ending in **um.** To form the genitive case, the nominative ending is replaced by **i.** Thus, syru'-**pus,** syru'**pi;** extrac'**tum,** extrac'**ti.**

SOME NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

(a) Ending in **us.**

Cal'amus, chondrus (kon'drus), coc'cus, ru'bus, syru'pus, phos'phorus, hu'mulus, strophan'thus, bo'lus (a large pill), ci'bus (food), con'gius (gallon), nu'merus (number), octa'rius (one-eighth [pint]), som'nus (sleep), suc'cus (juice), hyoscy'amus.

(b) Ending in **um.**

Ac'idum, ace'tum (vinegar), bro'midum, ammo'nium, so'dium, potas'sium, cal'cium, hydrar'gyrum, magne'sium, ox'idum, aconi'tum, o'pium, rhe'um, unguen'tum, infu'sum, decoc'tum, extrac'tum, linimen'tum, cera'tum, o'leum.

Exceptions.—The following nouns ending in **us** belong to the fourth declension: Spir'itus, fruc'tus, quer'cus, cor'nus, haus'tus, po'tus, fi'cus.

See Fourth Declension.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns of Greek origin, and ending in **os** and in **on,** give rise to a modification of the second declension. The genitive, however, is formed, as in case of the **us** and **um** nouns, by replacing the nominative ending by **i.**

Examples.—Pri'nos, pri'ni; dios'pyros, dios'pyri; haematox'ylon, haematox'yli.

RULES GOVERNING SEQUENCE OF NOUNS IN A TITLE

When two nouns—one being in the genitive—constitute a title, it is sometimes the nominative, and sometimes the genitive, which is placed first. The rules governing this point are not rules of Latin grammar, but simply precedents established by compilers of pharmacopoeias. In the nomenclature of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia the following rules are observed:

IN CASE OF PREPARATIONS

Rule.—In titles of preparations the name of the kind of preparation (in nom.) precedes the name of the drug (in gen.) from which the preparation has been made. Thus, we say tinctura opii, and not opii tinctura; syrupus scillae, and not scillae syrupus. This serves the purpose of grouping together all the tinctures, all the syrups, all the extracts, in short, all the members of the same class of preparations,

in any book arranged alphabetically, as are the pharmacopoeias, dispensatories, and the National Formulary.

IN CASE OF CHEMICAL SALTS

RULE.—In Latin titles of chemical salts the name of the metal, or basylous radical (in the genitive), precedes the name of the acid radical (in the nominative). Thus, we have ferri sulfas, not sulfas ferri; ammonii bromidum, not bromidum ammonii.

This serves to throw together, in a book alphabetically arranged, the several salts of the same metal or base.

IN CASE OF TITLES EMBODYING NAME OF PLANT PART USED

When the same plant furnishes more than one official drug, the Latin title embodies the name of the particular part constituting the drug.

RULE.—In such titles the generic or specific name of the plant (in the genitive) precedes the name of the particular part (in the nominative).

EXAMPLES.—Belladonnae radix, colchici cormus, colchici semen.

GENDER

In Latin we distinguish between natural gender and grammatical gender. Natural gender coincides with sex. Grammatical gender is determined principally by the ending of the noun. As preparations and chemicals are inanimate things, natural gender is of but little significance to the students of nomenclature. Grammatical gender, however, is of the first importance; for an adjective cannot be correctly used with a noun unless the gender of the latter is known.

GRAMMATICAL GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

RULES.—(a) Nouns ending in **us** are, with few exceptions, masculine.

Note.—The most important exceptions are certain names of trees; as pru'nus, rham'nus, pi'nus, ul'mus, pop'ulus, junip'erus, all of which are feminine. So is also car'basus (gauze).

(b) First declension nouns ending in **a** are all feminine.

Note.—The nouns of Greek origin, ending in **ma**, as rhizo'ma, physostig'ma, etc., do not belong to the first declension, and do not come under this rule. These nouns are all neuter in gender. But remember that hedeo'ma belongs to the first declension and hence is feminine, according to the rule; so also is drach'ma.

(c) Nearly all nouns ending in **um** are neuter.

GENDER OF NOUNS OF GREEK DERIVATION, AND OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

RULE.—Greek nouns ending in **os** are masculine; nouns ending in **e** are feminine; and nouns ending in **on** are neuter.

EXAMPLES—

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
pri'nos	al'oe	eriodic'tyon
	epit'ome	haematox'ylon
	mas'tiche	rhododen'dron
	stat'ice	toxicoden'dron

Note.—But strych'nos and dios'pyros, like certain **us** nouns which are names of trees, are feminine. So is also lirioden'dron (tulip tree), although it has the neuter ending.

EXERCISES

Give genitive for—

Magne'sia, quassia (kwaw'shea), krame'ria, cor'mus, col'-

chicum (kol'kikum), morphi'na, quini'na, tinctu'ra o'pii, fluidextrac'tum cincho'nae.

Give gender of—

A'qua, tinctu'ra, fer'rum, io'dum, iod'idum, syru'pus, phos'phorus, hyoscy'amus (an herb), tamarin'dus (a tree).

Translate—

Corm of colchicum, syrup of rhubarb, iodide of sodium, extract of gentian, tincture of iodine, wine of corm of colchicum, — of oil of rose, — of tincture of myrrh, — of infusion of senna, — of syrup of squill, — of extract of stramonium.

Correct—

A'qua cam'phora, sen'nae infu'sum, so'dium bro'midi, iod'idum fer'ri, ra'dix (root) belladon'na, tinctu'ra hyoscy'amae.

℞

Tinctu'ra aconi'ti gtt.x
Syru'pus fl. oz. ii

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

A large group of Latin adjectives have three distinctive endings, one for each gender, as follows: masculine ending, **us,** feminine, **a,** and neuter, **um.** Thus, the Latin equivalent of the adjective aromatic is either aromaticus, aromatica, or aromaticum, according to whether it is used with a masculine, feminine, or neuter noun; for in Latin an adjective must conform in gender (as well as in number and case) with the noun it modifies. Accordingly, we say syrupus aromaticus, but aqua aromatica, and extractum aromaticum.

These adjectives are declined precisely like nouns of the same endings. Thus, aromatica belongs to the first declension, forming the genitive by adding **e,** while aromaticus and aromaticum belong to the second declension, and end in **i** in the genitive.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
acet'icus	acetica	aceticum	acetic
ac'idus	acida	acidum	acid, sour
adhaesi'vus	adhaesiva	adhaesivum	adhesive
aëra'tus	aërata	aëratum	aërated, charged with gas
aethe'reus	aetherea	aethereum	etherial
al'bus	alba	album	white
alcohol'icus	alcoholica	alcoholicum	alcoholic
alkali'nus	alkalina	alkalinum	alkaline
ama'rus	amara	amarum	bitter
america'nus	americana	americanum	American
ammonia'tus	ammoniata	ammoniatum	ammoniated
am'plus	ampla	amplum	large
an'glicus	anglica	anglicum	English
anhy'dricus	anhydrica	anhydricum	anhydrous
antac'ridus	antacrida	antacridum	against acridity
antidiphther'icus	antidiphtherica	antidiphthericum	antidiphtheric
antidyspep'ticus	antidyspeptica	antidyspepticum	against dyspepsia
antigermina'rus	antigerminara	antigerminarum	against germs
antineural'gicus	antineuralgica	antineuralgicum	against neuralgia
antiperiod'icus	antiperiodica	antiperiodicum	antiperiodic
antisep'ticus	antiseptica	antisepticum	antiseptic
antitetan'icus	antitetanica	antitetanicum	antitetanic
aquo'sus	aquosa	aquosum	aqueous
aromat'icus	aromatica	aromaticum	aromatic
aromatisa'tus	aromatisata	aromatisatum	aromatized
arseno'sus	arsenosa	arsenosum	arsenous
benzo'icus	benzoica	benzoicum	benzoic
benzoina'tus	benzoinata	benzoinatum	benzoinated
bo'ricus	borica	boricum	boric
calcina'tus	calcinata	calcinatum	calcined
cal'idus	calida	calidum	warm
camphora'tus	camphorata	camphoratum	camphorated
campho'ricus	camphorica	camphoricum	camphoric
cantharida'tus	cantharidata	cantharidatum	cantharidal
carbola'tus	carbolata	carbolatum	carbolized

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
carbolisa'tus	carbolisata	carbolisatum	carbolized
carbol'icus	carbolica	carbolicum	carbolic
cathar'ticus	cathartica	catharticum	cathartic
caus'ticus	caustica	causticum	caustic
chlorina'tus	chlorinata	chlorinatum	chlorinated
citra'tus	citrata	citratum	citrated
cit'ricus	citrica	citricum	citric
coccin'eus	coccinea	coccineum	scarlet
compos'itus	composita	compositum	compound
compres'sus	compressa	compressum	compressed
concentra'tus	concentrata	concentratum	concentrated
contu'sus	contusa	contusum	bruised
corrosi'vus	corrosiva	corrosivum	corrosive
creso'licus	cresolica	cresolicum	cresolic
croca'tus	crocata	crocatum	pertaining to saffron.
cru'dus	cruda	crudum	crude, not purified
crystallisa'tus	crystallisata	crystallisatum	crystallized

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES CONTINUED, ONLY THE MASCULINE BEING GIVEN

decolora'tus	decolorized	epispas'ticus	blistering
denarcotisa'tus	denarcotized	escharot'icus	caustic
deodora'tus	deodorized	expres'sus	expressed
depura'tus	purified	exsicca'tus	dried
dermatolog'icus	dermatologic	exten'sus	spread
despuma'tus	strained	factitius (factish'ius)	artificial
destilla'tus	distilled		
detanna'tus	detannated	fermen'tus	fermented
dextrina'tus	dextrinated	fermenta'tus	fermented
dialysa'tus	dialysed	ferra'tus	pertaining to iron
digesti'vus	digestive		
dilu'tus	dilute	fla'vus	yellow
du'rus	hard	flu'idus	fluid
elas'ticus	elastic	foet'idus	stinking
electropoe'icus	pertaining to production of electricity	fonta'nus	pertaining to a spring
		frig'idus	frozen
enter'icus	pertaining to intestines	fus'cus	brown
		fu'sus	fused

gal'licus	gallic
glycerina'tus	glycerinated
granula'tus	granulated
humanisa'tus	humanized
hydriod'icus	hydriodic
hydrobro'micus	hydrobromic
hydrochlo'ricus	hydrochloric
hydroiod'idus	hydriodic
hydrocyan'icus	hydrocyanic
hypoder'micus	hypodermic
hypophosphor-o'sus	hypophosphor-ous
immatu'rus	unripe
impu'rus	impure
indura'tus	hardened
inspissa'tus	inspissated
ioda'tus	iodized
iodoforma'tus	pertaining to iodoform
lac'ticus	lactic
laxati'vus	laxative
liquefac'tus	liquefied
liq'uidus	liquid
lo'tus	washed
ma'licus	malic
max'imus	largest
me'dius	medium
metal'licus	metallic
min'imus	smallest
mitiga'tus	mitigated
ni'tricus	nitric
nitrohydro-chlo'ricus	nitrohydro-chloric
odora'tus	odorous
ole'icus	oleic
ophthal'micus	pertaining to the eye
op'timus	best
ordina'rius	ordinary
pancreat'icus	pancreatic
perpet'uus	perpetual
peruvia'nus	peruvian
phospho'ricus	phosphoric
phosphoro'sus	phosphorous
physiolog'icus	physiological
pondero'sus	heavy
praecipita'tus	precipitated
praepara'tus	prepared
purshia'nus	adj. derived from Pursh, name of a botanist
pulvera'tus	powdered
pu'rus	pure
pyroligno'sus	pyroligneus
rectifica'tus	rectified
redac'tus	reduced
reduc'tus	reduced
sacchara'tus	saccharated
salicyla'tus	salicylated
salicyl'icus	salicylic
sapona'tus	pertaining to soap
sapona'to-camphora'tus	pertaining to soap and camphor
sedati'vus	sedative
serip'arus	whey producing
sic'cus	dried
sinapisa'tus	pertaining to mustard
sol'idus	solid
solu'tus	dissolved
splenet'icus	splenetic
spirituo'sus	alcoholic
spis'sus	hard, thick, viscous
stear'icus	stearic
sublima'tus	sublimed
suil'lus	pertaining to hog

sulfura'tus	sulfurated	toluta'nus	pertaining to tolu
sulfu'ricus	sulfuric		
sulfuro'sus	sulfurous	traumat'icus	pertaining to wounds
tan'nicus	tannic		
tartara'tus	tartrated	us'tus	burnt
tartar'icus	tartaric	ve'rus	true
thyroi'deus	thyroid	vesicato'rius	blistering
		vino'sus	vinous

The adjectives gla'ber = smooth, ni'ger = black, and ru'ber = red, also belong to the group of first and second declension adjectives; but differ in the masculine, nominative, singular, which ends in **er.** In all the other cases of the three genders these adjectives are regular.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
glaber	glabra	glabrum
niger	nigra	nigrum
ruber	rubra	rubrum

The feminine and neuter forms of these adjectives belong, of course, to the first and second declensions respectively. The masculine form also belongs to the second declension, being declined as adjectives ending in **rus** in place of **er.** Thus—

Nominative	glaber	niger	ruber
Genitive	glabri	nigri	rubri

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES IN TITLE

As has been stated, an adjective must conform in number, gender, and case, with the noun which it modifies. In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun; but in Latin titles it invariably follows. If there are several nouns in the title, the adjective follows the several nouns, even though this should place another noun between the adjective and the noun it modifies.[1] For instance: Syru'pus rhe'i aromat'-

[1] The only exception to this rule occurs when a noun follows a botanical name containing an adjective. For example, bark of

icus, tinctu'ra o'pii camphora'ta, infu'sum sen'nae compos'-itum. In the first title the adjective aromaticus modifies syrupus, and not rhei. This may be seen at once by the ending of aromaticus, which shows that in case, number, and gender it agrees with syrupus and does not agree with rhei. In like manner camphorata, in the second title, is seen to belong to tinctura, and not to opii. And in the third illustration, compositum is seen to belong to—and to modify—infusum. But in the title, tinctura opii deodorati, the adjective agrees with opii; and hence we conclude that the preparation is the tincture of deodorized opium—not the deodorized tincture of opium. In short, the adjective belongs to the noun with which it agrees in number, gender, and case, regardless of the position of the noun with reference to the adjective.

If both noun and adjective happen to belong to the same declension, the agreement in number, gender, and case involves also an agreement in ending. As, for instance, in amyg'dala ama'ra, a'qua pu'ra, syru'pus scil'lae compos'itus, se'rum antidiphther'icum. But it does not follow that both noun and adjective must agree in ending. Indeed, an adjective of any declension may be used with a noun of any declension; and it is not uncommon to find nouns of the first or second declension modified by adjectives of the third declension, or vice versa. For examples see page 52.

Some titles are made up of one noun and two or more adjectives. Take, for instance, the title acidum nitricum dilutum. Here we have the adjective nitricum modifying the noun acidum; and the adjective dilutum modifying, not acidum, but acidum nitricum. In other words, we find one of the adjectives is more closely associated with the

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wild cherry would be pruni virginianae cortex; not pruni cortex virginianae. The generic and specific names of a botanical title should never be separated from each other by another noun.

noun than is the other adjective. The precedence is, therefore, not difficult to determine if we remember that in Latin titles adjectives modify words which precede and not words which follow.

EXERCISES

Translate—

Yellow oxide of mercury, sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, sulphurated potassa, aqueous extract of rhamnus purshiana, tincture of red cinchona, aromatic tincture of rhubarb, expressed oil of bitter almond, sublimed benzoic acid, concentrated infusion of calumba, acid infusion of cinchona, decolorized tincture of iodine, pill of saccharated iodide of iron, aromatized iodoform, hard petrolatum, peruvian balsam, of aromatic syrup of rhubarb, of tincture of deodorized opium, of camphorated tincture of opium.

Give genitive—

Hedeo'ma, o'leum ric'ini, ac'idum hydrochlo'ricum, a'qua ro'sae, a'qua ammo'niae dilu'ta, extrac'tum rham'ni purshia'nae aromat'icum, ac'idum phospho'ricum dilu'tum, mistu'ra sulphu'rica ac'ida, pas'ta dextrina'ta.

Correct—

Tinctu'ra gentia'nae compos'itae, syru'pus ru'bi aromat'ici, splenet'ica mistu'ra, hydrar'gyri flavi oxidum, ac'idum aromat'icum sulphu'ricum, pru'nus virginia'nus, cincho'na ru'ber, inspissa'tus extrac'tum glycyrrhi'zae, extrac'tum aquo'sum o'pii, ox'idum hydrar'gyri ru'bri.

℞ Ammonii bromidum granulatum.

℞ Syrupi sennae aromaticus.

℞ Tincturae aurantii amarum.

℞ Vinum detannatum.

FOURTH DECLENSION

Under "second declension" it was stated that certain nouns ending in **us** are exceptions to the rule there given.

These nouns belong to the **fourth** declension, and end in **us** in the genitive, as well as in the nominative.

Nominative	Genitive	Gender	English
cor'nus	cor'nus	feminine	dogwood
fruc'tus	fruc'tus	masculine	fruit
haus'tus	haus'tus	masculine	draught, drink
po'tus	po'tus	masculine	a drink
quer'cus	quer'cus	feminine	oak
spir'itus	spir'itus	masculine	spirit
u'sus	u'sus	masculine	use

Of etymological interest are a'cus = needle, do'mus = house, ma'nus = hand.

The nouns fi'cus, lau'rus, and pi'nus may be declined according to either the second or fourth declension.

The most important word in the foregoing list is spiritus, which occurs frequently in prescriptions. As spiritus is a fourth declension noun, and not a second declension noun, the genitive is spiritus,—not spiriti.

There are no adjectives of the fourth declension. All adjectives ending in **us** belong to the second declension.

FIFTH DECLENSION

Rule.—Certain nouns ending in **es** belong to the fifth declension. In the genitive these nouns end in **i**, which letter displaces the final **s** of the nominative. The only nouns of this declension occurring in Latin titles are rabies and species. In Latin directions the noun di'es occurs frequently in the acc., dī'em, or in the abl., dī'e.

Nom.	Gen.	Gender	Meaning
Spe'ci-ēs	spe-ci-ē-i	fem.	A mixture of coarsely ground drug, for infusion.
dī'ēs	dī-ē-ī	masc.	day

Of interest are: gla'cies = ice, fa'cies = face, se'ries = row, sca'bies = itch. Also res, a thing, an occasion.

There are no adjectives of the fifth declension.

THIRD DECLENSION

RULE.—All nouns and adjectives not embraced in the first, second, fourth, and fifth declensions, belong to the third declension.

As will be seen on referring to the table on page 49, this declension has the genitive ending—**is.** But the third declension differs from the four others in that the stem (the portion of the word which does not change) cannot be extracted from the nominative. In other words, the genitive case cannot be derived from the nominative by simply dropping the nominative ending, and adding **is.** Indeed, the words of this declension vary so widely in endings in the nominative, that no single rule for the formation of the genitive can be given. To facilitate study, the nouns may be grouped as follows:

Group I. Chemical names, mainly names of acid radicals—ending in **as** or in **is.** All nouns in this group are masculine. The stem is formed by displacing the final **s** by **t.** The genitive, therefore, ends in **tis.** Thus, sul'fas, sulfa'tis, sul'fis, sulfi'tis.

Like sulfas are declined the following names of acid radicals: ace'tas, ar'senas, ben'zoas, bicar'bonas, bisul'phas, bitar'tras, bo'ras, car'bamas, car'bonas, chlo'ras, ci'tras, dichro'mas, hy'dras, ni'tras, perman'ganas, phos'phas, phenolsul'phonas, pyrophos'phas, salicy'las, ste'aras, subace'tas, subgal'las, subsalicy'las, tan'nas, tar'tras, thiosul'fas.

Like the preceding is declined also aetas (gen., aetatis), age. But aetas is feminine. Only chemical names ending in **as** or **is** are masculine.

Like sulfis are declined: bisul'fis, hypophos'phis, ni'tris, phos'phis.

Group II. Botanical and zoological names ending in as or in is. These are declined like the nouns of group I, ex-

cept that the stem ends in **d**. Nouns of this group are generally feminine.

Nom.	Gen.
ascle'pias	asclepi'adis
helo'nias	heloni'adis
rhoe'as	rhoe'adis or rhoe'ados (Greek gen.)
ado'nis	adon'idis
ale'tris	alet'ridis
an'themis	anthem'idis
ber'beris	berber'idis
can'tharis	canthar'idis
colocyn'this	colocyn'thidis
hamame'lis	hamamel'idis
i'ris	i'ridis
ma'cis	mac'idis
mays	may'dis

Group III. Nouns ending in **is**, but not lengthening in the genitive, which is, therefore, identical with the nominative.

The stem is the nominative minus the **is** ending. Nouns of this group, like the nouns of the preceding group, are feminine in gender.

Nom.—Can'nabis, cop'tis, coryd'alis, digita'lis, do'sis, fe'bris, hydras'tis, sina'pis.

Gen.—Can'nabis, cop'tis, coryd'alis, digita'lis, do'sis, fe'bris, hydras'tis, sina'pis.

Note.—These nouns are not to be considered indeclinable. But as the nominative ends in **is**, and the stem is the nominative minus the **is**, the genitive happens to agree with the nominative. The other cases are formed from the stem by adding the case-endings of the third declension.

Group IV. Nouns ending in **x**. In the stem the final **x** changes to **c**; and in a few nouns in which **e** precedes **x**, the **e** changes to **i**. In gender these nouns are generally

feminine, although a few (cortex, borax, rumex) are either masculine or feminine.

Nom.	Gen.	English
appen'dix	appen'dicis	appendix
bo'rax	bo'racis	borax
cor'tex	cor'ticis	bark
fi'lix	fi'licis	fern
in'dex	in'dicis	index
la'rix	lar'icis	larch
nux	nu'cis	nut
pix	pi'cis	tar
ra'dix	radi'cis	root
ru'mex	ru'micis	yellow dock
sa'lix	sal'icis	willow
smi'lax	smi'lacis	smilax
sty'rax	sty'racis	styrax

Notice that in cortex, index, and rumex the **e** preceding **x** changes to **i.** Notice also that radi'cis is accented on the penult, as shown, whereas in the other nouns of the group the accent is shifted to the antepenult.

Group V. Nouns ending in **do** or in **go.** The stem of these nouns is formed by replacing the final **o** by **in.** Thus, from hiru'do we get the stem hirudin-; hence the genitive is hiru'dinis. The stem of mucila'go is mucilagin-, and the genitive is mucilag'inis. Nouns ending in **do** or in **go** are feminine. Like mucilago are declined plumba'go, planta'go, solida'go, tussila'go, ustila'go. But some nouns ending in **go**—for instance, conduran'go, sago—are indeclinable.

Group VI. Nouns ending in **io,** and nouns ending in **o** preceded by a consonant other than **d** or **g.** The former are feminine, and the latter are generally masculine. These nouns form the stem by adding **n.**

Examples—

Nom.	Stem	Gen.	English
confec'tio	confection-	confectio'nis	confection
lo'tio	lotion-	lotio'nis	wash

Nom.	Stem	Gen.	English
per'sio	persion-	persio'nis	cudbear
praepara'tio	praeparation-	praeparatio'nis	preparation
pumilio	pumilion-	pumilionis	pumilio
sene'cio	senecion-	senecio'nis	ragwort
solu'tio	solution-	solutio'nis	solution
tritura'tio	trituration-	trituratio'nis	trituration
car'bo	carbon-	carbo'nis	charcoal
pe'po	pepon-	pepo'nis	pumpkin
sa'po	sapon-	sapo'nis	soap

Kino, kousso, matico, coto, condurango, sago, are indeclinable. The noun li'mon (lemon) is declined like sapo, or carbo. But the **n** of the stem is not dropped in the nominative. In European pharmacopoeias decoc'tio, emul'sio, and infu'sio, are the Latin titles for decoction, emulsion, and infusion, respectively. These Latin nouns are declined like lotio. In our own pharmacopoeia the three aforementioned nouns are given the **um** ending, which relegates them to the second declension.

Group VII. Nouns of Greek origin, and ending in **ma.** The stem is formed by adding **t** to the nominative. Nouns of this group are neuter.

Nom.	Stem	Gen.	English
aspidosper'ma	aspidospermat-	aspidosper'matis	
cataplas'ma	cataplasmat-	cataplas'matis	poultice
en'ema	enemat-	enem'atis	rectal injection
gram'ma	grammat-	gram'matis	gramme
mag'ma	magmat-	mag'matis	magma
physostig'ma	physostigmat-	physostig'matis	calabar bean
rhizo'ma	rhizomat-	rhizo'matis	rhizome
stig'ma	stigmat-	stig'matis	stigma
sto'ma	stomat-	sto'matis	mouth
theobroma	theobromat-	theobro'matis	

But hedeoma belongs to the first declension.

EXERCISES

Give genitive for—

Digitalis, colocynthis, nitras, nitris, argenti nitras fusus, plumbi acetas, potassii hypophosphis, cannabis, nux vom-

ica, salix, cortex, lotio nigra, radix belladonnae, radix rumicis, plumbago, confectio, confectio sennae, mays, dosis, sapo, sapo durus, carbo ligni, stigma, magma magnesiae.

Translate:—Oleum picis, olei picis, sodii bisulfis, sodii bisulfitis, plumbi acetas, tinctura quercus corticis, lotio alba, lotionis albae, emulsum peponis, tincturae persionis compositae, pix carbonis, glyceritum picis pini, linimentum saponis, speciei, cataplasmatis kaolini.

Correct:—Tinctura nux vomicae, unguentum styraxi, infusum anthemis, emplastrum sinapidis, oleum pixis, aqua hamamelis, tinctura aletris, tinctura corni, tinctura corydalidis, infusum helonias, syrupus tussilago, fluidextractum apii fructi, fluidextractum senecio, ampullae sodii cacodylas, tinctura physostigmae, oleum theobroma, oleum hedeomatis.

Remember that the ingredients in a prescription are given in the genitive case, this being required by the verb recipe, symbolized by ℞. With this in mind, correct the following:

℞ Oleum pini pumilio f℥j
℞ Cataplasma kaolinum ℥iv
℞ Lotio alba f℥ij
℞ Solutio masticheş f℥j
℞ Zinci stearas ℥ij
Talcum ℥vj
℞ Magnesii citras 10 Gm.
Sodii bicarbonas 8 Gm.
Acidi Tartarici 4 Gm.
Acidi Citradis 2.7 Gm.
℞ Olei ricini f℥j
Mucilago acaciae qs
℞ Quininae sulfas gr. xxx
Extracti aloe gr. v
℞ Sodii cacodylas .5 Gm.

Group VIII. Nouns ending in l. These are neuter in gender. The stem is either identical with the nominative, or is formed from the latter by doubling the final l. Only

two nouns of pharmaceutical interest double the **l**; namely, mel (honey), and fel (gall or bile).

Nom.	Stem	Gen.	English
ae′thyl	aethyl-	ae′thylis	ethyl
al′cohol	alcohol-	alcoho′lis	alcohol
chlo′ral	chloral-	chlo′ralis	chloral
cre′sol	cresol-	cres′olis	cresol
eu′genol	eugenol-	eugen′olis	eugenol
eucalyp′tol	eucalyptol-	eucalyp′tolis	eucalyptol
gua′iacol	guaiacol-	guaiac′olis	guaiacol
men′thol	menthol-	menth′olis	menthol
me′thyl	methyl-	meth′ylis	methyl
naph′thol	naphthol-	naph′tholis	naphthol
phe′nol	phenol-	phen′olis	phenol
phe′nyl	phenyl-	phen′ylis	phenyl
pyrogal′lol	pyrogallol-	pyrogal′lolis	pyrogallol
săl	sal-	sa′lis	salt
thy′mol	thymol-	thy′molis	thymol
But			
fel	fell-	fel′lis	gall or bile
mel	mell-	mel′lis	honey

Group IX. Nouns ending in **r**. Most nouns of the third declension ending in **r** are neuter. But ae′ther, li′quor, and va′por are masculine. The stem is identical with the nominative.

Nom.	Gen.	English
ae′ther (m.)	ae′theris	ether
co′lor (m.)	colo′ris	color
elix′ir (n.)	elix′iris	elixir
li′quor (m.)	liquo′ris	liquor or solution
papa′ver (n.)	papav′eris	poppy
pi′per (n.)	pi′peris	pepper
sul′fur (n.)	sul′furis	sulfur

Nom.	Gen.	English
tu'ber (n.)	tu'beris	tuber
va'por (m.)	vapo'ris	vapor
zin'giber (n.)	zingib'eris	ginger

Note.—These nouns are not declined alike although they agree in the genitive. See case-endings on page 49.

Group X. Nouns ending in **n**. They are neuter in gender.

Nom.	Stem	Gen.	English
albu'men	albumin-	albu'minis	albumin
alu'men	alumin-	alu'minis	alum
bitumen	bitumin-	bitu'minis	bitumen
gra'men	gramin-	gram'inis	grass
no'men	nomin-	nom'inis	name
se'men	semin-	sem'inis	seed

The following third declension nouns are left unclassified because of the small number for each group. Some of these nouns are quite irregular in forming the stem.

Nominative	Gender	Stem	Genitive	English
a'deps	masc.	adip-	ad'ipis	lard
bŏs	m. and f.	bov-	bo'vis	ox or cow
ca'ro	fem.	carn-	car'nis	meat
cochlea're	neut.	cochlear-	cochlea'ris	spoon
co'cos	fem.	coco-	coco'is	cocoanut
dens	masc.	dent-	den'tis	tooth
erig'eron	masc.	erigeront-	erigeron'tis	fleabane
fons	masc.	font-	fon'tis	spring, well
flos	masc.	flor-	flo'ris	flower
ge'nus	neut.	gener-	gen'eris	genus
he'par (Greek)	neut.	hepat-	hep'atis	liver
je'cur (Latin)	neut.	jecor-	jec'oris	liver
ju'glans	fem.	jugland-	juglan'dis	butternut
lac	neut.	lact-	lac'tis	milk
li'mon	fem.	limon-	limo'nis	lemon
mas	neut.	mar-	ma'ris	male
nox	fem.	noct-	noc'tis	night
os	neut.	or-	o'ris	mouth
os	neut.	oss-	os'sis	bone
pars	fem.	part-	par'tis	part
pul'vis	masc.	pulver-	pul'veris	powder
rhus	fem.	rho-	rho'is	sumach
thus	neut.	thur-	thu'ris	frankincense

GENDER OF THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

To decline a noun of the third declension it is necessary to know two things: the stem or unchangeable part of the word, and the gender,—the latter in order that the right set of endings may be chosen.

For classical Latin words the dictionaries give the required information; namely, the gender, and the genitive, from which the stem may be obtained by dropping the genitive ending, **is.** But many nouns occurring in pharmaceutical nomenclature are Latinized modern words, and cannot be found in a Latin dictionary. The gender of such a noun may be ascertained from the ending of the adjectives used with it in such text-books as the pharmacopoeias, the dispensatories, or the National Formulary. Also, the ending of the noun itself may serve to indicate the gender.

The following rules apply to third declension nouns:

I. Nouns ending in **o,** with the exception of nouns ending in **do, go,** or in **io,** are masculine. So are nouns ending in **or,** and names of acid radicals ending in **as** or in **is.**

II. Nouns ending in **do, go,** or in **io** are feminine, as are also nouns ending in **x,** or in a consonant followed by **s.** So are also nouns ending in **as** or in **is,** with the exception of names of acid radicals, which are masculine.

III. The endings **ma, l, n, us,** and **r** (excepting **or**) generally indicate neuter gender.

But there are many exceptions to these rules.

INDECLINABLE NOUNS

Most indeclinable nouns are botanical names from some modern language, such as Spanish, Portuguese, or American Indian. A few are of Greek origin.

The term indeclinable does not mean that the noun cannot be used except in the nominative, but means that

the noun remains unchanged through all the cases of the singular and the plural. Hence tinctura buchu, infusum sassafras, syrupus tolu, etc.

All indeclinable nouns are neuter in gender: Azed'arach, a'gar-a'gar, bu'chu, caca'o, cajupu'ti, caout'chouc, cat'echu, conduran'go, curaçao, co'to, cura're, gam'bir, diach'ylon, el'emi, gum'mi, jaboran'di, ki'no, kou'miss, kous'so, mat'ico, opodel'doc, quebra'cho, sa'bal, sa'go, sas'safras, spermace'ti, sum'bul, to'lu;—and any other noun not Latinized.

EXERCISES

Give genitive for—

Citras, hypophosphis, cantharis, hydrastis, radix, cortex, lotio, sapo, stigma, phenol, mel, aether, liquor, semen, adeps, fons, flos, bos, caro, lac, pulvis, jaborandi, sabal, tolu, pix.

Give gender of—

Confectio, phosphas, sulphis, digitalis, alcohol, mel, cataplasma, sapo, pix, hamamelis, mucilago, elixir, alumen, pulvis, adeps, gambir, rhus, liquor, sulphur, phenol, carbo, physostigma, kino, radix, rumex.

Translate.—(a) Sulfur lotum, sulfuris loti, liquor ferri sulfatis, liquoris ferri sulfatis, liquoris plumbi subacetatis diluti, aluminis pulveris, vinum colchici seminis, tinctura zingiberis, opii pulveris, opii pulvis.

(b) Purified ether, of purified ether, fluidextract of rhus glabra, of fluidextract of rhus glabra, tincture of kino, compound solution of phosphate of sodium, hypodermic solution of morphine, antiseptic powder, of antiseptic powder, decolorized tincture of iodine.

Correct—

Petrolatum spissus, oleum hedeomatis, tinctura physostigmae, liquor sennae concentratae, syrupus zingiberi, unguenti phenoli, lotiois flavae, ferri sulphas exsiccatae, sulphur sublimatus, pulveris antisepticus.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The adjectives of the third declension may be classified as follows:

I. Adjectives having three terminations, one for each gender.

II. Adjectives having two terminations, the masculine and feminine being alike, but the neuter different.

III. Adjectives which have the same termination for all three genders.

Only one adjective of three terminations is of pharmaceutical interest, namely:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	English
Nom.	a'cer	a'cris	a'cre	sharp
Gen.	a'cris	a'cris	a'cris	of sharp

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

In the nominative they end in **is**, if masculine or feminine; but in **e**, if neuter. They do not increase in the genitive.

Nom., Masc. and Fem.	Nom. Neut.	Gen. for M., F., and N.	English
aequa'lis	aequa'le	aequalis	equal
anima'lis	anima'le	anima'lis	animal
anticatarrha'lis	anticatarrha'le	anticatarrhalis	against catarrh
antimonia'lis	antimonia'le	antimonialis	antimonial
artificia'lis	artificia'le	artificia'lis	artificial
arven'sis	arven'se	arven'sis	pertaining to cultivated fields
barbaden'sis	barbaden'se	barbaden'sis	pertaining to Barbadoes
bi-en'nis	bien'ne	bien'nis	biennial (bot.)
borea'lis	borea'le	borea'lis	northern
canaden'sis	canaden'se	canaden'sis	Canadian
colloi'dalis	colloi'dale	colloi'dalis	colloidal
commu'nis	commu'ne	commu'nis	common
dilu'bilis	dilu'bile	dilu'bilis	diluble
dul'cis	dul'ce	dul'cis	sweet
flex'ilis	flex'ile	flex'ilis	flexible
for'tis	for'te	for'tis	strong
glacia'lis	glacia'le	glacia'lis	like ice
inferna'lis	inferna'le	inferna'lis	infernal

Nom., Masc. and Fem.	Nom. Neut.	Gen. for M., F., and N.	English
kissingen'sis	kissingen'se	kissingen'sis	pertaining to Kissingen spring
lev'is	lev'e	lev'is	light (not heavy)
mercuria'lis	mercuria'le	mercuria'lis	mercurial
minera'lis	minera'le	minera'lis	mineral
mi'tis	mi'te	mi'tis	mild
mol'lis	mol'le	mol'lis	soft
occidenta'lis	occidenta'le	occidenta'lis	western
officia'lis	officia'le	officia'lis	official
officina'lis	officina'le	officina'lis	officinal
orienta'lis	orienta'le	orienta'lis	eastern
palus'tris	palus'tre	palus'tris	pertaining to a marsh (bot.)
pectora'lis	pectora'le	pectora'lis	pertaining to the chest
peren'nis	peren'ne	perennis	perennial (bot.)
praten'sis	praten'se	praten'sis	pertaining to a meadow
solu'bilis	solu'bile	solu'bilis	soluble
ster'ilis	ster'ile	ster'ilis	sterile
suprarena'lis	suprarena'le	suprarena'lis	suprarenal
ta'lis	ta'le	ta'lis	such
ten'uis	ten'ue	ten'uis	light, diluted
vegetab'ilis	vegetab'ile	vegetab'ilis	vegetable
vena'lis	vena'le	vena'lis	commercial
verna'lis	verna'le	verna'lis	occurring in the spring (bot.)
vir'idis	vir'ide	vir'idis	green
volat'ilis	volat'ile	volat'ilis	volatile
vulga'ris	vulga're	vulga'ris	common (bot.)

ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION

Adjectives having the same termination for masculine, feminine, and neuter. These adjectives end either in **or**, in **x**, or in **ns**.

Nom., M., F., and N.	Gen., M., F., and N.	English
bi'color	bicolo'ris	two-colored (bot.)
dis'color	discolo'ris	discolored

Nom., M., F., and N.	Gen., M., F., and N.	English
multic'olor	multicolo'ris	many-colored (bot.)
tri'color	tricolo'ris	three-colored (bot.)
versic'olor	versicolo'ris	variegated (bot.)
fe'rox	fero'cis	fierce
quad'ruplex	quadru'plicis	quadruple
sim'plex	sim'plicis	simple
trip'lex	trip'licis	triple
absor'bens	absorben'tis	absorbent
ad'juvans	adjuvan'tis	adjuvant
adstrin'gens	adstringen'tis	astringent
ape'riens	aperien'tis	aperient
bul'liens	bullien'tis	boiling
calefa'ciens	calefacien'tis	warming
cor'rigens	corrigen'tis	correcting
demul'cens	demulcen'tis	demulcent
deter'gens	detergen'tis	cleansing
efferves'cens	effervescen'tis	effervescing
emol'liens	emollien'tis	emollient, soothing
expec'torans	expectoran'tis	expectorant
fer'vens	ferven'tis	hot
fu'mans	fuman'tis	fuming
grave'olens	graveolen'tis	having strong odor
lax'ans	laxan'tis	laxative
le'niens	lenien'tis	soft, soothing
pubes'cens	pubescen'tis	pubescent
pur'gans	purgan'tis	purgative
rad'icans	radican'tis	rooting
re'cens	recen'tis	fresh
re'pens	repen'tis	creeping (bot.)
rep'tans	reptan'tis	creeping
ro'borans	roboran'tis	strengthening

EXERCISES

Translate—

Animal charcoal, of animal charcoal, flexible collodion, glacial acetic acid, effervescent powder, mild chloride of mercury, soluble phosphate of iron, sterile solution of sul-

phate of morphine, volatile oil of mustard, simple elixir, warming plaster, fuming nitric acid, light oxide of magnesium, soft soap, soft petrolatum, strengthening syrup, emollient ointment, boiling water, extract of fresh root of taraxacum.

Give genitive—

Unguentum leniens, potus demulcens, pulvis sodii phosphatis effervescens, iris versicolor, gelsemium sempervirens, chloroformum venale, sal kissingense factitium, syrupus purgans, aqua sterilis bulliens, tinctura saponis mollis.

Correct—

Tinctura veratri viride, acidum phosphoricum glacialis, pulveris effervescens, liquor detergentis, unguentum emollienti, pulvis sal vichyani factitii, tinctura iodi decolorati venale, pasta zinci molle, elixiris eriodictyi aromaticis, acidi nitrici fumans.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are in Latin, as in English, three degrees: The positive, which is the unchanged form of the adjective; the comparative, and the superlative. The comparative and the superlative may be formed by adding to the stem of the positive certain endings as follows:

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ior	**ior**	**ius**

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
issimus	**issima**	**issimum**

As has been stated, these endings are added not to the positive but to the stem of the positive.

To illustrate: The stem of fortis (strong) is fort-. Accordingly, the comparative and superlative for the different genders are:

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
fortior	fortior	fortius

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
fortissimus	fortissima	fortissimum

A first and second declension adjective, like purus, pura, purum, is compared precisely like fortis, thus:

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
purior	purior	purius

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
purissimus	purissima	purissimum

A few adjectives are irregular in forming the comparative and superlative. The following are of interest: bonus, good; magnus, large.

POSITIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
bonus	bona	bonum
magnus	magna	magnum
posterus	postera	posterum

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
melior	melior	melius
major	major	majus
posterior	posterior	posterius

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
optimus	optima	optimum
maximus	maxima	maximum

It will be noticed that the comparative masculine and

feminine are alike, but that the neuter is different, ending in **-ius,** or in **-us.**

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

The comparative, because of its endings, belongs to the third declension; the stem being identical with the nominative, masculine. This is true also for the neuter, the **ius** changing to **ior** to form the stem. Thus—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	English
Nom.	fortior	fortior	fortius	stronger
Gen.	fortioris	fortioris	fortioris	of stronger

The superlative ends in **us, a,** or in **um;** and accordingly is declined by the first or by the second declension.

EXAMPLE—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	English
Nom.	fortissimus	fortissima	fortissimum	strongest
Gen.	fortissimi	fortissimae	fortissimi	of strongest

EXERCISES

Translate—

Best white wine, of best white wine, stronger water of ammonia, of stronger water of ammonia, stronger white wine, purest glycerin, strongest solution of iodide of potassium.

Compare—subti'lis, ten'uis, du'rus.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In the preceding pages the nominative and genitive only were considered, these two cases being by far the most important to students of pharmaceutical nomenclature. But when a Latin title includes a preposition, it includes also a noun which is either in the ablative or in the accusative case. In prescriptions, the accusative case is occasionally required, as explained under "Prescription Latin." Accordingly, the following case-endings are of service:

CASE-ENDINGS

	Dec. I	Dec. II		Dec. III		Dec. IV	Dec. V
	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	
Singular							
Nom.	-a	-us	-um	variable	variable	-us	-es
Gen.	-ae	-i	-i	-is	-is	-us	-ei
Acc.	-am	-um	-um	-em (-im)[1]	like nom.	-um	-em
Abl.	-a	-o	-o	-e (-i)[2]	-e (-i)[2]	-u	-e
Plural							
Nom.	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a (-ia)[3]	-us	-es
Gen.	-arum	-orum	-orum	-um(-ium)[4]	-um(-ium)[4]	-uum	-erum
Acc.	-as	-os	-a	-es	-a (-ia)[3]	-us	-es
Abl.	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus[5]	-ibus (-ubus)[6]	-ebus

Singular			
Nom.	-e	-os	-on
Gen.	-es	-i	-i
Acc.	-en	-on	-on
Abl.	-e	-o	-o
Plural			
Nom.	-ae	-i	-a
Gen.	-arum	-orum	-orum
Acc.	-as	-os	-a
Abl.	-is	-is	-is

Case-endings of nouns of Greek derivation

NOTES ON THIRD AND FOURTH DECLENSION ENDINGS.

[1] Most nouns have the accusative ending -em. But nouns ending in -is, and not increasing in the genitive, and a few others, end in -im in the accusative.

[2] Most nouns have the ablative ending -e. But nouns ending in -im in the accusative, and neuter nouns ending in -al, -ar, -ir, or in -e in the nominative, have -i in the ablative. So have also most adjectives.

[3] Neuter nouns and adjectives which have -i in the ablative singular have -ia in the nominative and accusative plural.

[4] Nouns and adjectives which have -ia in the nominative plural, have -ium in the genitive plural. Also nouns and adjectives ending in -is in the nominative, and not increasing in the genitive.

[5] Greek nouns with the ending -ma end in -is and not in -ibus in the ablative plural.

[6] Fourth declension nouns ending in -cus (Quercus) have -ubus in ablative plural.

HOW TO USE THE TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS

If the genitive of a word is known (dictionaries give the genitive), the stem or unchangeable part of the word is readily extracted. To this is then appended the proper case-ending. Suppose that the ablative of calx is wanted. The genitive is calcis; and the stem, therefore, calc-. The ablative, third declension, singular, has the ending -e. The ablative is, therefore, calce. Or suppose that the ablative plural of phosphas is to be formed. As the genitive singular is phosphatis, the stem must be phosphat-. Adding the case-ending for ablative plural, third declension, namely, -ibus, we get phosphatibus. To show more clearly the method of using the endings, the following declensions are given in full:

FIRST DECLENSION

NOUNS ENDING IN -a

Singular		Plural	
Nominative	aqua	Nominative	aquae
Genitive	aquae	Genitive	aquarum
Accusative	aquam	Accusative	aquas
Ablative	aqua	Ablative	aquis

SECOND DECLENSION

	LATIN NOUNS		GREEK NOUNS	
	Masc.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.
Singular				
Nom.	syrupus	extractum	prinos	haematoxylon
Gen.	syrupi	extracti	prini	haematoxyli
Acc.	syrupum	extractum	prinon	haematoxylon
Abl.	syrupo	extracto	prino	haematoxylo
Plural				
Nom.	syrupi	extracta	prini	haematoxyla
Gen.	syruporum	extractorum	prinorum	haematoxylorum
Acc.	syrupos	extracta	prinos	haematoxyla
Abl.	syrupis	extractis	prinis	haematoxylis

Note.—While there are hundreds of nouns declined like syrupus

and like extractum, only a few nouns fall in the class with prinos and haematoxylon.

THIRD DECLENSION

GROUP I

Singular		
Nom.	phosphas	hypophosphis
Gen.	phosphat**is**	hypophosphit**is**
Acc.	phosphat**em**	hypophosphit**em**
Abl.	phosphat**e**	hypophosphit**e**
Plural		
Nom.	phosphat**es**	hypophosphit**es**
Gen.	phosphat**um**	hypophosphit**um**
Acc.	phosphat**es**	hypophosphit**es**
Abl.	phosphati**bus**	hypophosphiti**bus**

	GROUP II	GROUP III
Nom.	hamamelis	digitalis
Gen.	hamamelidis	digitalis
Acc.	hamamelidem	digitalim
Abl.	hamamelide	digitali

Note.—Names of drugs are not often used in the plural form.

	GROUP IV	GROUP V
Nom.	pix	mucilago
Gen.	picis	mucilaginis
Acc.	picem	mucilaginem
Abl.	pice	mucilagine

	GROUP VI		GROUP VII	
		Singular	*Plural*	
Nom.	lotio	gramma	grammata	
Gen.	lotionis	grammatis	grammatum	
Acc.	lotionem	gramma	grammata	
Abl.	lotione	grammate	grammatis	

	GROUP VIII		GROUP IX	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
Nom.	alcohol	alcoholia	elixir	elixiria
Gen.	alcoholis	alcoholium	elixiris	elixirium
Acc.	alcohol	alcoholia	elixir	elixiria
Abl.	alcohole	alcoholibus	elixiri	elixiribus

	GROUP X		GROUP XI	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
Nom.	semen	semina	pulvis	pulveres
Gen.	seminis	seminum	pulveris	pulverum
Acc.	semen	semina	pulverem	pulveres
Abl.	semine	seminibus	pulvere	pulveribus

Declension of Title of Two or More Nouns

SINGULAR

Nom.	emplastrum saponis	elixir bromidorum
Gen.	emplastri saponis	elixiris bromidorum
Acc.	emplastrum saponis	elixir bromidorum
Abl.	emplastro saponis	elixiri bromidorum

PLURAL

Nom.	emplastra saponis	elixiria bromidorum
Gen.	emplastrorum saponis	elixirium bromidorum
Acc.	emplastra saponis	elixiria bromidorum
Abl.	emplastris saponis	elixiribus bromidorum

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	liquor picis carbonis	liquores picis carbonis
Gen.	liquoris picis carbonis	liquorum picis carbonis
Acc.	liquorem picis carbonis	liquores picis carbonis
Abl.	liquore picis carbonis	liquoribus picis carbonis

Declension of Adjectives

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular			
Nom.	aromatic**us**	aromatic**a**	aromatic**um**
Gen.	aromatic**i**	aromatic**ae**	aromatic**i**
Acc.	aromatic**um**	aromatic**am**	aromatic**um**
Abl.	aromatic**o**	aromatic**a**	aromatic**o**
Plural			
Nom.	aromatic**i**	aromatic**ae**	aromatic**a**
Gen.	aromatic**orum**	aromatic**arum**	aromatic**orum**
Acc.	aromatic**os**	aromatic**as**	aromatic**a**
Abl.	aromatic**is**	aromatic**is**	aromatic**is**

Third Declension

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Singular		
Nom.	volatil**is**	volatil**e**
Gen.	volatil**is**	volatil**is**
Acc.	volatil**em**	volatil**e**
Abl.	volatil**i**	volatil**i**
Plural		
Nom.	volatil**es**	volatil**ia**[1]
Gen.	volatil**ium**[1]	volatil**ium**[1]
Acc.	volatil**es**	volatil**ia**
Abl.	volatil**ibus**	volatil**ibus**

[1] See footnote on page 51.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Singular		
	Nom. simplex	simplex.
	Gen. simplicis	simplicis
	Acct. simplicem	simplex
	Abl. simplici	simplici
Plural		
	Nom. simplices	simplicia
	Gen. simplicium	simplicium
	Acc. simplices	simplicia
	Abl. simplicibus	simplicibus

DECLENSION OF NOUN WITH ADJECTIVE

As pointed out in preceding pages, the adjective may or may not belong to the same declension as the noun.

	NOUN AND ADJECTIVE BELONG TO THE SAME DECLENSION	NOUN AND ADJECTIVE BELONG TO DIFFERENT DECLENSIONS
Singular		
Nom.	extract**um** aromatic**um**	syrup**us** simplex
Gen	extract**i** aromatic**i**	syrup**i** simplic**is**
Acc.	extract**um** aromatic**um**	syrup**um** simplic**em**
Abl.	extract**o** aromatic**o**	syrup**o** simplic**i**
Plural		
Nom.	extract**a** aromatic**a**	syrup**i** simplic**es**
Gen.	extract**orum** aromatic**orum**	syrup**orum** simplic**ium**
Acc.	extract**a** aromatic**a**	syrup**os** simplic**es**
Abl.	extract**is** aromatic**is**	syrup**is** simplic**ibus**

EXERCISES

Decline—

Aqua destillata, tinctura rhei dulcis, oleum expressum, prunus virginiana, acidum aceticum glaciale, oleum sinapis volatile, extractum belladonnae foliorum alcoholicum.

Translate —

Oil of rose, oil of roses, volatile oils, elixir of hypophosphites, syrup of bromides, infusions, decoctions, syrups, waters, solutions, suppositories, pills, elixirs, ointments pastes, cerates, medicated waters, poultices, juices, powders

oils, mucilages. glycerites, petals of roses, extract of leaves of belladonna, tincture of flowers of arnica.

Correct the following translations—
Tincture of fresh herbs, tinctura herbas recentium.
Acid solution of phosphates, liquor phosphatum acidum
Cordial of fruit of blackberry, cordiale rubae fructi
Spread ointments (salve mulls), unguenta extensae.
Medicated wines, vina medicatum

FOURTH DECLENSION

Singular—

Nom.	spir'itus
Gen.	spir'itus
Acc.	spir'itum
Abl.	spir'itu

Plural—

Nom.	spir'ĭtus
Gen.	spirit'uum
Acc.	spir'itus
Abl.	spirit'ibus

FIFTH DECLENSION

Singular. For dĭ'ēs, common gender, day—

Nom.	dī'ēs
Gen.	dīē'ī
Acc.	dī'em
Abl.	dī'e

Plural. For spēciēs, f., tea (mixture of ground drugs)—

Nom.	spē'cies
Gen.	speciē'rum
Acc.	spē'cies
Abl.	speciē'bus

PREPOSITIONS

The following prepositions are important:

GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE

cum, with
e or **ex,** out of, from
pro, for
in, in (rest, not change, implied)
si'ne, without

GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE

ad, to, or up to
ante, before
contra, against
in, into (change or motion implied)
per, through, during
post, after
secundum, in accordance with

Note.—It will be seen that the Latin preposition **in** may, according to its meaning, govern either the ablative or the accusative. See examples No. XII and No. XIX.

The following prepositions occur as prefixes:

a, ab, or abs, away from
de, from
per, through
prae, before
post, after
sub, below
super, above
supra, above
trans, across

TITLES INCLUDING PREPOSITIONS

The most important of the prepositions is **cum,** governing the ablative case.

The prepositions given always precede the words they govern.

Note the following:

I. Hydrargyrum cum creta (abl. sing. 1st dec.)

II. Potassii bromidum effervescens cum caffeina (abl. sing. 1st dec.)

III. Syrupus hypophosphitum (gen. pl. 3rd dec.) cum ferro (abl. sing. 2nd dec.).

IV. Succus limonis cum pepsino.

V. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum extracto (abl. sing. 2nd dec.) malti.

VI. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum hypophosphĭt′ibus (abl. pl. 3rd dec.).

VII. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum pruno (noun, abl. sing. 2nd dec.) virginiana (adjective, abl. sing. 1st dec.).

Observe that the noun pruno and the adjective modifying the same agree in number, gender, and case, but belong to different declensions. Prunus belongs to the second because of its **-us** ending, but is feminine by exception, therefore requiring a feminine adjective, which takes the case-endings of the first declension.

VIII. Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesii oxido (abl. sing. 2nd dec.).

Notice that the noun governed by the preposition does not always immediately follow the latter. Notice also that in case a title consists of two nouns, one being in the genitive, the noun in the genitive is not affected by the preposition. Whether the noun in the genitive, or the noun governed by the preposition, immediately follows the latter, is determined by the sequence of the nouns in the binomial title when the latter stands alone.

IX. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum calcii lactophosphate (abl. sing. 3rd. dec.).

X. Suppositoria (nom. pl. 2nd. dec.) acidi tannici cum opio (abl. sing. 2nd dec.).

XI. Spiritus e vino. Spirit out of, or from, wine (brandy).

XII. In vitro nigro. In black glass (amber glass will answer). Again notice that the adjective must be in the ablative if it modifies a noun in that case.

XIII. Syrupus pini strobi sine morphina. Syrup of pinus strobus without morphine.

XIV. Guttae pro oculo. Drops for the eye.

XV. Aether pro narcosi. Ether for narcosis, i. e., for anesthesia.

XVI. Pilulae (nom. pl. 1st dec.) ad prandium (acc. sing. 2nd dec.). Pills to dinner, i. e., dinner pills.

XVII. Pilulae post prandium. After dinner pills.

XVIII. Mistura contra diarrhoeam (acc. sing. 1st dec.). Mixture against diarrhoea.

XIX. Divide in pilulas (acc. pl. 1st dec.). Divide into pills.

Observe that when **in** may be translated **into,** it governs the accusative; and when it may be translated **in,** implying rest, it governs the ablative. See No. XII.

XX. Per fistulam (noun, acc. sing. 1st dec.) **vitream** (adj., acc. sing. 1st dec.). Through a glass tube.

EXERCISES

Translate—

Ad unciam, potassa cum calce, pulvis salicylicus cum talco, pulvis magnesiae cum rheo, sal vichyanum factitium effervescens cum lithio, pulvis cretae aromaticus cum opio, emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, emplastri ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, syrupus bromidorum (gen. pl. 2nd dec.) cum chloralo hydrato, suppositoria pro recto.

Correct—

Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesia oxidi, suppositoria opii cum acido tannici, syrupus hypophosphitum (gen. pl. 3rd dec.) cum ferri, liquor ferri peptonati cum mangana, cum cinnamomo cortecis.

DECLENSION OF TITLES INCLUDING PREPOSITIONS

The titles of the ingredients in a prescription should, when weights or volumes are specified, be given in the genitive case. When the title embraces a preposition, followed by a noun in the ablative or accusative, the change to the genitive is not difficult if the student will remember that only the words in the nominative case undergo the change. For instance: **potassa** cum calce becomes **potassae** cum calce; ferri **hydroxidum** cum magnesii oxido becomes ferri **hydroxidi** cum magnesii oxido; **pulvis salicylicus** cum talco becomes **pulveris salicylici** cum talco. It will be observed that in the last example two words change; namely, pulvis, the noun in the nominative, and salicylicus, the adjective agreeing with pulvis.

EXERCISES

Give genitive—

Elixir gentianae cum tinctura ferri chloridi, hydrargyrum cum creta, syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro, emulsum

olei morrhuae cum extracto malti, elixir terpini hydratis cum heroina.

SEQUENCE OF WORDS IN TITLES

When a title of two or more words is appended to another title by means of a preposition, the sequence of words in the two titles remains unchanged. This rule holds good even though another noun is brought between the preposition and the noun governed. Indeed, the ending and not the position of a noun indicates the relation to the preposition. Thus, the title ferri hydroxidum cum magnesii oxido, is made up of two titles, namely, ferri hydroxidum, and magnesii oxidum, the two joined by the preposition cum. And, although cum governs oxidum, it is magnesii which immediately follows the preposition in the aforementioned complex title. To repeat: the components making up the title following the preposition occur in the same order as in that title standing alone.

CONJUNCTIONS

Only one conjunction, namely **et** = and, occurs in pharmaceutical titles. Two other conjunctions, **ve** or **vel** = or, and **ut** = that, or so that, occur in prescriptions. But **ut** is never used to join nouns.

RULE.—Nouns joined by a conjunction must agree with each other as to case, but need not agree as to gender or number.

EXAMPLES—

Pilulae aloes (gen. 1st dec., Gr.) et myrrhae (gen. 1st dec.).
Pulvis rhei et magnesiae anisatus.
Elixir pepsini, bismuthi et strychninae.
Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii.
Syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro et mangano.

℞

Potassii acetatis ʒii
Infusi buchu vel uvae ursi fʒiv

℞

Veratrinae gr. x
Adipis vel unguenti ʒi

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

It is the universal custom to express quantities in prescriptions by numbers and the proper abbreviations or symbols. Numeral adjectives are, therefore, of use only in reading—not in writing or compounding—Latin prescriptions. The ordinals are used only in reading fractions. All ordinals have a masculine (-us), a feminine (-a), and a neuter (-um) ending, as indicated in case of primus, prima, primum; and are declined like other first and second declension adjectives. In reading a fraction combine the noun pars (fem.) with the feminine form of the ordinal; thus, pars quarta, a fourth part, pars duodecima, a twelfth part, etc. But the fraction one-half is commonly expressed by semis, abbreviated ss; occasionally by the noun dimidium, or by the adjective dimidia (f.) used with the noun pars.

CARDINALS	ORDINALS
1 = u-nus (m.) una (f.) unum (n.)	first = primus, prima, primum
2 = duo (m.) duae (f.) duo (n.)	second = secundus
3 = tres (m.) tres (f.) tria (n.)	third = tertius
4 = quattuor	fourth = quartus
5 = quinque	fifth = quintus
6 = sex	sixth = sextus
7 = septem	seventh = septimus
8 = octo	eighth = octavus
9 = novem	ninth = nonus
10 = decem	tenth = decimus
11 = undecim	eleventh = undecimus
12 = duodecim	twelfth = duodecimus
13 = tredecim	thirteenth = tertius decimus
14 = quattuordecim	fourteenth = quartus decimus
15 = quindecim	fifteenth = quintus decimus
16 = sedecim or sexdecim	sixteenth = sextus decimus
17 = septendecim	seventeenth = septimus decimus
18 = duodeviginti (2 from 20)	eighteenth = duodevicesimus
19 = undeviginti (1 from 20)	nineteenth = undevicesimus
20 = viginti	twentieth = vicesimus
21 = viginti unus	twenty-first = vicesimus primus
22 = viginti duo	twenty-second = vicesimus secundus
30 = triginta	thirtieth = tricesimus

CARDINALS	ORDINALS
31 = triginta unus	thirty-first = tricesimus primus
40 = quadraginta	fortieth = quadragesimus
50 = quinquaginta	fiftieth = quinquagesimus
60 = sexaginta	sixtieth = sexagesimus
70 = septuaginta	seventieth = septuagesimus
80 = octoginta	eightieth = octogesimus
90 = nonaginta	ninetieth = nonagesimus
100 = centum	hundredth = centesimus
101 = centum unus	hundred and first = centesimus primus
102 = centum duo	
200 = ducenti, -ae, -a	two hundredth = ducentesimus
300 = trecenti	et cetera
400 = quadrigenti	(Higher ordinals are seldom
500 = quingenti	needed in prescription writing
600 = sescenti	or reading.)
700 = septingenti	
800 = octingenti	
900 = nongenti	
1000 = mille	
2000 = duo milia	

The cardinals unus and duo have a distinct form for each gender, though the nominative, masculine, and nominative, neuter, are alike for duo. The cardinal tres has the same endings for feminine as for masculine, but different endings for neuter. The cardinal unus has no plural; and duo and tres have no singular. In prescriptions cardinals are in the accusative.

DECLENSION OF UNUS (singular only)

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	unus	una	unum
Gen.	unius	unius	unius
Acc.	unum	unam	unum
Abl.	uno	una	uno

DECLENSION OF DUO (plural only)

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	duo	duae	duo
Gen.	duorum	duarum	duorum
Acc.	duos	duas	duo
Abl.	duobus	duabus	duobus

DECLENSION OF TRES (plural only)

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	tres	tres	tria
Gen.	trium	trium	trium
Acc.	tres	tres	tria
Abl.	tribus	tribus	tribus

Cardinals from quattuor to centum, including the latter, are indeclinable. Hundreds, ducenti, etc., belong to the second declension, but have no singular.

Dimidius, -a, -um, is declined like any other adjective of the first and second declension. **Semis** belongs to the third declension, and is masculine in gender.

Nom. semis
Gen. semissis
Acc. semissem
Abl. semisse

When **semis** is combined with a whole number, as in one and one-half, it **is joined to the cardinal by the preposition cum,** and hence must be in the ablative case. Thus, drachmae tres cum semisse.

When **the noun dimidium is joined to a** cardinal, the conjunction **et** is used, and the two words must be in the same case. Thus, unum et dimidium.

NUMERAL ADVERBS

Only three are of importance:

semel = once
bis = twice
ter = thrice

The following phrases are frequently seen in prescriptions: Renovetur semel, let it be renewed once (only); bis in die, twice a day; ter in die, thrice a day.

EXERCISES

Give accusative—

Granum unum, scrupulus unus, drachma una, uncia una, grana duo, scrupuli duo, drachmae duae, unciae duae, grammata duo, fluiduncia una cum semisse, semidrachma, granum unum et dimidium, grani pars sexta.

VERBS

In the titles or names of medicinal substances verbs find no place. But in the directions which the prescriber gives to the dispenser—directions which are generally in Latin—verbs play an important rôle.

The inflection of verbs, known as their conjugation, is in Latin fully as intricate and difficult as in English. The Latin verb, like the English, has voice, tense, mode, person, and number. But, while highly desirable, a mastery of the Latin conjugations is not necessary to the student who has no other aim than the interpretation of the phrases used in prescriptions; for in such phrases the verb-forms apt to occur are limited in number, as follows:

1. The imperative mode, active voice, present tense, second person, singular number.

2. The subjunctive mode, passive voice, present tense, third person, either singular or plural.

And occasionally,

3. The subjunctive mode, as above, active voice.

4. The gerundive.

There are four regular conjugations, and many verbs of irregular inflection. There is also a modification of the 3rd conjugation.

ENDINGS

Conjugation	Indicative act. 1st per., sing.	Imper. act. 2nd per., sing.	Subj. act. 3rd per., sing.	Subj. act. 3rd per., pl.	Subj. pass. 3rd per., sing.	Subj. pass. 3rd per., pl.	Gerundive
1st	-o	a	-ĕt	-ĕnt	-ētur	-entur	-andus (a, um)
2nd	-eo	e	-eăt	-eant	-eātur	-eantur	-endus (a, um)
3rd	-o	e	-ăt	-ant	-ātur	-antur	-endus (a, um)
4th	-io	i	-iăt	-iant	-iātur	-iantur	-iendus (a, um)
3rd in	-io	e	-iăt	-iant	-iātur	-iantur	-iendus (a, um)

Note—The mark indicates whether the vowel is long or short in quantity. If the penult is marked long, it should be accented. If marked short, the accent falls on the antepenult.

As is shown by the table of endings, all regular verbs, regardless of their classification as to inflection, end in a vowel

(-a, -e, or -i) in the imperative, active, present tense, second person, singular number, which is the verb-form most common in prescription phrases.

The subjunctive, active, present tense, is used in the third person, and in all four conjugations ends in **-t** in the singular, and in **-nt** in the plural. In fact, the singular may be changed to the plural by inserting the consonant **n** between the final **t**, and the vowel preceding it.

The subjunctive, passive, may be formed from the active by adding **-ur**, thus giving the ending **-tur** for the singular, and **-ntur** for the plural.

The vowel, or vowels, preceding the **t**, differ with the different conjugations. But if the imperative ends in **-a**, the vowel preceding the **t** in the subjunctive is **e**; and if the imperative ends in **e**, the vowel **a** precedes **t** in the subjunctive.

The gerundive ends in **-ndus, -a, -um**, according to gender. The vowel or vowels preceding **-ndus** differ with the different conjugations.

EXAMPLES GIVING TRANSLATIONS

Indicative, 1st person: ca'pio, I take.
Imperative, 2nd person: ca'pe, take (thou).
Subjunctive, active, 3rd person: ca'piat, let him take.
Subjunctive, active, 3rd person, plural: ca'piant, let them take.
Subjunctive, passive, singular: capia'tur, let it be taken.
The same, plural: capian'tur, let them be taken.
Gerundive: capien'dus, -a -um, to be taken.

USE OF THE TABLE ON PAGE 64

The vocabulary gives the verb in the indicative. This minus the indicative ending gives the stem, from which the imperative, subjunctive, or gerundive, may be obtained by affixing the proper ending. For example, the gerundive for addo is wanted. It must be noted in the vocabulary that addo belongs to the 3rd conjugation. Then addo minus the -o, gives add—; and the gerundive ending for the 3rd conjugation being -endus, -a, um-, we get addendus, -a, -um.

VERB-FORMS

Indicative, act., 1st per. singular	Imperative act., 2d per. singular	Subj. pass. 3d per. singular	Subj. pass., 3d per., plural	Gerundive
ad'do, 3d	ad'de	adda'tur	addan'tur	adden'dus (-a, -um)
ap'plico, 1st	ap'plica	applice'tur	applicen'tur	applican'dus (-a, -um)
bi'bo, 3d	bi'be	biba'tur	biban'tur	biben'dus (-a, -um)
ca'pio, 3d in io	ca'pe	capia'tur	capian'tur	capien'dus (-a, -um)
do, 1st	da	de'tur	den'tur	dan'dus (-a, -um)
dispen'so, 1st	dispensa	dispense'tur	dispensen'tur	dispensan'dus (-a, -um)
div'ido, 3d	div'ide	divida'tur	dividan'tur	dividen'dus (-a, -um)
fa'cio (irreg.)	fac	fi'at (active in form but passive in meaning)		
mis'ceo, 2d	mis'ce	miscea'tur	miscean'tur	miscen'dus (-a, -um)
mit'to, 3d	mit'te	mitta'tur	mittan'tur	mitten'dus (-a, -um)
recip'io, 3d in io	rec'ipe			
rep'eto, 3d	rep'ete	repeta'tur	repetan'tur	repeten'dus (-a, -um)
sig'no, 1st	sig'na	signe'tur	signen'tur	signan'dus (-a, -um)
su'mo, 3d	su'me	suma'tur	suman'tur	sumen'dus (-a, -um)
ser'vo, 1st	ser'va	serve'tur	serven'tur	servan'dus (-a, -um)

COMMON VERBS IN THE IMPERATIVE, WITH TRANSLATIONS

ad'de, add (thou)
ag'ita, shake
ap'plica, apply
bi'be, drink
ca'pe, take
co'la, strain
colo'ra, color
commis'ce, mix
consper'ge, dust
contu'sa, bruise
co'que, boil
da, give
deco'que, boil down
(contusa is medical Latin)
dil'ue, dilute
dispen'sa, dispense
div'ide, divide
exten'de, spread
fac, make
fil'tra, filter
infun'de, pour in (infuse)
ingeren'de, put into
invol've, coat (with)
mac'era, macerate
mis'ce, mix
mit'te, send
obdu'ce, coat (with)
perco'la, percolate
plas'ma, mould
pulveri'za, pulverize
pul'vera, dust with
rec'ipe, take
rep'ete, repeat
ser'va, keep, preserve
sig'na, write, label
sol've, dissolve
su'me, take
te're, triturate
tritu'ra, triturate

REMARKS

The gerundive must agree with its noun in number, gender and case. Thus, syrupus mittendus (the syrup to be sent), mistura mittenda, pilulae mittendae, emulsum mittendum, pulveres (masc. pl.) mittendi.

The following verbs are used frequently in the subjunctive, active voice: **capiat,** let him (or her) take; **fiat,** which is passive in meaning, and may be translated, let it be made; and **sumat,** let him take.

If the subjunctive, passive, is known, the subjunctive, active, may be readily obtained by dropping the **-ur** ending.

If the plural form of the subjunctive, passive, is wanted, it may be formed from the singular by inserting **n** before the **-tur.** Thus, misceatur becomes misceantur; obducatur becomes obducantur.

The subjunctive must agree with its subject noun in number. Hence we say, **fiat pulvis,** let a powder be made; but **fiant pulveres,** let powders be made. This applies also to the passive form. Thus, **pilula obducatur,** let the pill be coated; but **pilulae obducantur,** let the pills be coated.

When the imperative, active, is used the noun to which the action passes is put in the accusative case. Dispense powders (papers), would be translated, **dispensa chartulas.**

When the subjunctive, passive, is used, its subject noun is in the nominative case.

For example: **Dispensetur tinctura capsici,** let the tincture of capsicum be dispensed. This is true also for the subjunctive, active voice, if it is passive in meaning, as in case of **fiat.** Accordingly, we say, **fiat massa,** or, **fiant pilulae,** and not fiat massam, or fiant pilulas.

In prescription phrases there occur a few verbs which imply the preposition **with.** The most common of these verbs are:

Consperge, dust with
pulvera, powder or dust with
involve, coat with
obduce, coat with

These verbs are followed by a noun in the ablative, the case which the preposition **with** requires. Thus we say,

consperge lycopodio, dust with lycopodium; consperge pilulas pulvere cinnamomi, dust the pills with powder of cinnamon; consperge suppositoria talco, dust the suppositories with talcum; obduce gelatino, coat with gelatin; obduce pilulas saccharo, coat the pills with sugar; pilulae saccharo obducantur, let the pills be coated with sugar.

It will be observed that when the verb is used in the imperative, active, the direct object of the action is in the accusative, as in consperge **pilulas** amylo; whereas the subjunctive passive requires the same noun in the nominative, as **in pilulae** tolu[1] obducantur, let the pills be coated with tolu.

EXERCISES

Translate—

Detur in charta cerata, divide in pilulas No. XII, dentur tales (such) doses No. V, fiat mistura, fiant pilulae, fac pilulas, solve cum calore (heat), misce, filtra, et adde, tritura bene (well), dispensa capsulas, capiat cochlearia duo, dividatur in partes aequales, involve gelatino, tere simul (together) et in chartulas No. X divide, da in scatula (box), plasma suppositoria pro recto.

Correct—

Fiat pilulae, detur pulveres, dentur mistura, dispense capsulae amylaceae, fac unguentam, fiant pilulas, consperge amylum, divide in pilulae No. X, fiant chartulas, fiat pulveres, extende emplastri belladonnae.

Give plural—

Detur, fiat, obducatur, misceatur, mittatur, capiatur.

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[1] Tolu is indeclinable, hence its ablative is identical with the nominative.

LATINIZING MODERN WORDS

A noun with a Latin prefix, or with a suffix of Latin derivation, is not necessarily a Latin word. Indeed, such a word is English unless the termination makes the word declinable by a Latin declension. Thus, subsulfate is English, although "sub" is a Latin prefix. But when subsulfate is changed to subsulfas, declinable by a Latin declension (the third), the noun becomes a Latin noun.

The endings most commonly employed in Latinizing modern titles of medicinal substances are the following: **-a, -ina, -um, -as,** and **-is.**

In some instances nouns ending in a consonant are relegated to the third declension without change of ending; but in a few instances a modern word ending in **-a** is declined like a Latin word of the first declension. Example, **coca, cocae.**

RULES

1. Certain titles of drugs are Latinized by adding **-a:** Bergamot, Bergamotta (t is doubled); camphor, camphora; ergot, ergota; gentian, gentiana; jalap, jalapa; myrrh, myrrha; tragacanth, tragacantha; valerian, valeriana.

2. Names of alkaloids and other organic bases, ending in -ine, have the latter ending changed to **-ina.** Thus, atropine, atropina; quinine, quinina; morphine, morphina; antipyrine, antipyrina; etc.

Names of certain synthetic compounds, ending in -ine, change to -ina. Example, chloramine, chloramina.

Note.—In the nomenclature of the pharmacopoeias of several decades ago the ending was **-ia,** as in morphia, strychnia, etc. These antiquated titles are still met with in prescriptions, although the medical textbooks have long since adopted the ending **-ina,** in conformity with the newer pharmacopoeias.

Note also that bromine and chlorine do not come under this rule, as they are not organic bases.

3. Nouns ending in a consonant, with the exception of the nouns mentioned in Rule 1 and some nouns ending in l, are given the ending **-um**. In most instances this ending is appended to the English noun without further change.

Examples.—Aloin, aloinum; balsam, balsamum; barbatal, barbatalum; chloroform, chloroformum; glycerin, glycerinum; guaiac, guaiacum; ichthyol, ichthyolum; iodol, iodolum; malt, maltum; pancreatin, pancreatinum; pepsin, pepsinum; phenocoll, phenocollum; safrol, safrolum; salicin, salicinum.

The ending **-um** is given also to nouns ending in **-ane**, **-ene**, **-ide**, **-one**, **-ose**, **-ote**, **-yde**, and **-yne**; but in these nouns the final **-e** is displaced by **-um**.

Examples.—Sulfomethane, sulfomethanum; methylene, methylenum; benzene, benzenum; terebene, terebenum; bromide, bromidum; chloride, chloridum; cyanide, cyanidum; iodide, iodidum; phosphide, phosphidum; sulfide, sulfidum; chloralformamide, chloralformamidum; sulfinide, sulfinidum; acetanilide, acetanilidum; acetone, acetonum; creosote, creosotum; benzaldehyde, benzaldehydum; anodyne, anodynum. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine, also take the ending **-um**, but drop the entire English ending **-ine**; thus, bromum, chlorum, iodum.

Note.—The names of certain non-metallic elements, names ending in **-n**, take the ending **-ium**. Thus, hydrogen, hydrogenium; nitrogen, nitrogenium; oxygen, oxygenium. But carbon, carboneum.

4. The names of the salts of oxacids are Latinized as follows: **-ate** changes to **-as**, and **-ite** to **-is**.

Examples.—Carbonate, carbonas; citrate, citras; phosphate, phosphas; hypophosphite, hypophosphis; etc.

5. In the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, X and XI, occur a number of titles ending in **-l** which are relegated, without change of ending, to the third declension, forming the genitive by adding **-is**. Examples: aethyl, alcohol,

amyl, betanaphthol, cresol, eugenol, glyceryl, guaiacol, methyl, phenol, resorcinol, thymol. But in older text books one may find names ending in **-l** Latinized by adding **-um**; as chloral, chloralum.

While the aforementioned rules may be of service in determining the Latin title when the English is known, they cannot be depended upon for this purpose in all instances, but only when the Latin has been derived from a modern word. There are Latin titles which antedate the English, the latter, in fact, having been derived from the former, sometimes without reference to the rules. Thus we have the Latin carboneum, and the English carbon; cardamomum, and cardamon; cinnamomum, and cinnamon; cubeba, and cubebs; helleborus, and hellebore; moschus, musk; etc.

In some instances the spelling—in the process of Anglicising—has undergone material change; as in orange from aurantium, turpentine from terebinthina.

In still other cases the Latin and English titles are quite dissimilar and in no way related. For instance: cera and wax, sinapis and mustard, ferrum and iron.

Certain official titles contain Latinized adjectives derived from modern words of some modern language other than English. The nouns from which these adjectives are derived, have not been Latinized, and are classified as indeclinable nouns. Thus from the noun Peru we get peruvianus, -a, -um, as in the title balsamum peruvianum; from cade, a French name for juniper, we get cadinus, -a, -um, used in oleum cadinum. Many botanical adjectives are derived in a similar manner from geographic words.

EXERCISES

Latinize the following: Pyrophosphate, hypophosphite, fluoride, hyoscyamine, phenol, iodol, nitrate, nitrite, apo-

morphine hydrochloride, oxygen, dioxide of hydrogen, nitrite of amyl, hydrated chloral, acetanilide, terebene, anodyne, chlorobutanol, ergosterol.

COMPOUNDING ADJECTIVES

Some compound adjectives are formed thus: Put the adjective which is to precede in the ablative of the masculine form, and make the adjective which follows agree with the subject noun.

In this manner is constructed the compound adjective saponato-camphoratus in the old title linimentum sapona'to-camphora'tum. Notice that the second adjective ends in -um, to conform to linimentum; also notice that saponato- does not change.

In the German Pharmacopoeia we find the title mistu'ra oleo'so-balsam'ica, the adjective having been compounded from oleosus and balsamicus, and then given the feminine ending to agree with mistura. In the U. S. P. XI we have acetophenetidinum, and other chemical names in which the ablative combining form occurs.

The following compound adjectives are quite common in the English form: ferroso-ferric, potassio-mercuric, sodio-potassic, potassio-sodic, hydro-alcoholic.

Compound adjectives are usually hyphenated, as in the preceding examples. But some are written without the hyphen; for instance, atropurpu'reus, from ater, dark, and purpureus, purple; also, nigrobac'cus, from niger, black, and baccus, an adjective derived from bacca, berry.

When compound adjectives are declined, the adjective in the ablative remains unchanged; thus:

Nom. saponato-camphoratum
Gen. saponato-camphorati
Acc. saponato-camphoratum
Abl. saponato-camphorato

Another combining form of adjectives is exemplified in such botanical specific names as acutifolius, and viridiflorus; the adjective preceding ending in **i** [if Greek, in **o**], which vowel is added to the stem of that adjective. It will be observed that in these compounds the first part modifies the second.

COMPOUNDS OF ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

If the components of the word are an adjective and a noun, the adjective is in the ablative of its masculine form, and precedes the noun, being usually joined to the latter by means of a hyphen. When such compound words are declined, only the noun changes.

EXAMPLE—

Nom. acetico-tartras

Gen. acetico-tartratis

The following compound words, mostly obsolescent titles, are constructed very much like acetico-tartras, though in some instances in a manner somewhat irregular: Sodio-benzoas, glycero-phosphas, sodio-salicylas, citro-tartras, boro-benzoas, citro-iodidum, citro-chloridum, oleo-stearas, glycero-gelatinum, oleo-saccharum campho-menthol, oleo-resina.

In the German Pharmacopoeia we find also coffeino-natrium, gelatino-glycerinum, and others. The following English forms of compounds of adjectives and nouns are frequently used: oleo-palmitate, citro-chloride, thiosulphate, aceto-arsenite;—and many others.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

The following Greek and Latin prefixes, suffixes, and words are common in neo-Latin titles:

Prefix or suffix	Language	Meaning	Example
a-	Gr.	absence of	asepticus
an-	Gr.	absence of	anhydrosus
ante-	L.	before	antepenultima
anti-	L.	against	antidiphthericus
apo-	Gr.	from	apomorphina

Prefix or suffix	Language	Meaning	Example
bi-	L.	two	bichloridum
-carpus	Gr.	fruit	symplocarpus
de-	L.	away from	denarcotisatus
-dendron	Gr.	tree	toxicodendron
deuto-	Gr.	second	deutoiodidum (old nom.)
di-	Gr.	two	dichromas
dulc-	L.	sweet	dulcamara
epi-	Gr.	upon	epispasticus
erythro-	Gr.	red	erythroxylon
-ferus (-a, -um)	Gr.	bearing	coniferae
glyc- (glyco-)	Gr.	sweet	glycyrrhiza
haema-(haemato-)	Gr.	blood	haematoxylon
hexa-	Gr.	six	hexamethylenum
hepta-	Gr.	seven	heptanum
hypo-	Gr.	under	hypophosphis
-oides	Gr.	resemblance	pulegioides
mono-	Gr.	one	monohydratus
neo-	Gr.	new	neoarsphenamina
penta-	Gr.	five	pentasulphidum
per-	L.	through	perfoliatus
per-	L.	may have effect of intensifying	periodidum
peri-	Gr.	around	pericardium
picro-	Gr.	bitter	picrotoxinum
proto-	Gr.	first	protochloridum (old nom.)
pseudo-	Gr.	false	pseudomorphina
pyro-	Gr.	pertaining to fire	pyrophosphas
semi-	L.	one-half	semi-drachma
sesqui-	L.	one and one-half	sesquioxidum (old nom.)
sub-	L.	below	subsulphas
super-	L.	above	superphosphas
supra-	L.	above, upon	suprarenalis
ter-	Gr.	three	tersulphas
tetra-	Gr.	four	tetra-iodo-pyrrolum
trans-	L.	through, across	transversalis
tri-	L.	three	trifolium
-toxinum	Gr.	poison	picrotoxinum
toxico-	Gr.	poison	toxicodendron
-ula (-ulus,-ulum)	L.	used to form diminutive	chartula
xantho-	Gr.	yellow	xanthoxylon
-xylon	Gr.	wood	xanthoxylon

SOME TITLES OF THE U. S. P. X

Aethȳ'lis chaulmo'ogras (nom., 3d dec.)
ā'gar (indeclinable)
amidopyrī'na (1st)
antitoxī'num tetan'icum (Latinized adj.)
aqua destillata sterilizata (adj. modifying aqua destillata)
argento-prote-ī'-num fortius (adj., n., 3d)
barbita'lum solū'-bi-le (adj., 3d)
carbō'ne-i tetrachlor'idum (carboneum is L. for the element carbon, while carbo, gen. carbonis, is L. for charcoal)
cotarnī'nae chloridum
dīchloramī'na
epinĕphrī'na
fluidextractum rhois (gen. of rhus, 3d) glabrae
gluco'sum
glusī'dum solū'bilē
hydrargyri oxidum flavum (oxidum is modified by n. hydrargyri, in gen., while adj., flavum, modifies hydrargyri oxidum)
hydrargyrum ammonia'tum (adj.)
īpomoe'-a
lacto'sum
lī'-quor sodae chlorinatae chirurgicalis (kai-rur-gee-kay'-lis)
lī'-quor sodii chloridi physiolog'icus (adj. modifies liquor)
neoarsphenamī'na (prefix neo means new)
oleum cadī'num (adj.)
oleum chaulmoograe (gen. of chaulmoogra)
o'pium pulvera'tum
oxygē'-nĭ-um
paraffī'num chlorinatum (adj.)
pituita'rium
pix pini (gen. of pinus)
pulvis effervescens (adj., 3d) compositus
quininae et ureae hydrochloridum
spiritus frumenti (gen. of frumentum, grain)
spiritus vini vitis (literally, spirit of wine of grape)
sucrosum (Latinized form for sucrose)
theobrominae sodio-salicylas
tinctura gambir (indecl.) composita
tinctura tolu (indecl.)
toxitabellae (pl., nom.) hydrargyri chloridi corrosī'vī

trituratiōnes (3d, pl.)
vaccīnum (vak-sai-num) variō'lae

SOME TITLES OF THE N. F. V

Ampul'lae (nom., pl.) sodii cacodylatis
curatio (f., 3d, dressing) paraffini
dentifricium
dentilinimentum (dental liniment) aconiti compositum
elixiria (nom. pl.)
elixir bromidorum (gen., pl.) quinque (num. adj., indecl.)
elixir carnis (gen., 3d) et ferri
elixir chloridorum (gen., pl.)
elixir cinchonae alkaloidorum (gen., pl.) et ferri
elixir glycyrrhizae aquosum (adj. modifying elixir)
elixir heloniadis (3d., gen. of helonias)
elixir pepsini et rennini compositum
elixir sabal (indecl.) et santali compositum
elixir tongae et salicylatum (3d, gen., pl.)
emplastrum fuscum (adj., brown) camphoratum (adj.)
extractum ferri pomatum (adj.)
fluidextractum hamamelidis (3d, gen.) foliorum (gen., pl.)
glycerogelatinum zinci durum (adj., hard)
inunctum (inunction) mentholis
lac fermentum
liquor iodi phenolatum (adj.)
liquor phosphatum (3d, gen., pl.) acidus (adj.)
liquor picis carbonis (3d, gen.) (liquor of tar of coal, though in classical Latin carbo means charcoal)
lotio alba veterinaria
lotio ammoniacalis (adj., 3d) camphorata (literally, ammoniacal camphorated lotion)
mullae (nom., pl.)
neb'ula eucalyptolis
oxymel (3d), gen., oxymellis
pastae dermatologicae (noun and adj. in nom. pl.)
pasta resorcinolis fortis (3d)
petroxolinum spissum (adj., hard)
pilulae (nom., pl.) antiperiodicae (adj.) sine (prep., without) aloe (Gr., 1st, abl.)
pilulae ferri, quininae, strychninae et arseni fortiores (comp., nom., pl.)
pulvis aromaticus rubifaciens (adj., 3d)

salia (3d, pl. of sal) effervescentia (adj., 3d, nom., pl.)
solutio mastiches (Gr. 1st, gen.) chloroformica (adj.) composita
species (5th, pl.) pectorales (adj., 3d, nom., pl.)
spiritus oleorum (gen., pl.) volatilium (adj., 3d, gen., pl.)
stili medicamentorum (adj., nom., pl.)
tabellae carbonis animalis (adj., 3d, gen.)
tinctura colchici cormi fortis (adj., 3d, nom.)
tinctura iodi fortior (adj., comparative, nom.)
tincturae medicamentorum (2d, gen., pl.) recentium (adj., 3d, gen., pl.)
unguentum bituminis (3d, gen.)
unguentum iodi denigrescens (adj., 3d, not black, stainless)
ā'pii fructus (4th, nom.)
cerevisiae fermentum compressum
coffea tosta (adj., toasted or roasted)
eucalypti (2d, gen.) gummi (indecl.)
lac vaccinum (adj.)
oleum betulae empyreumaticum rectificatum (literally, rectified empyreumatic oil of birch)
ovi (2d, gen.) albumen recens (adj., 3d)
ovum gallinaceum (adj. from gallus)
pix carbonis (3d, gen.)
populi (2d, gen.) gemmae (plural of gemma, bud)
pumex (3d, pumice)
rubi (2d, gen.) idaei (adj.) fructus (4th)
succus pomorum (2d, gen., pl., juice of apples)
verbasci (2d, gen.) flores (3d, pl., nom. of flos, flower)

SOME TITLES OF THE U. S. P. XI

Acri flavina (-ae), 1st, fem.
Aethylenum (-i), 2d, neuter.
Aethylis oxidum. Aethylis, gen. of aethyl, 3d, neuter.
Antitoxinum (-i) scarlatinae (gen., 1st).
Antitoxinum streptococcicum, adj., 2d, neuter form.
Bismuthi (genitive) et potassii (genitive) tartras.
Nouns joined by et must agree as to case.
Carbo (-onis), 3d, masc., activatus, adj.
Carbonei (gen. of carboneum) dioxidum.
Chlorobutanol (-olis), 3d, neuter.
Digitalis (gen., digitalis), 3d, fem. pulverata, adj., 1st, fem.
Extractum hepatis; gen. of hepar, 3d, neuter.

Ferri et ammonii citrates virides.

Citrates is nom., plural of citras;

Virides, green, adj., is also nom., plural, agreeing with citrates.

Fluoresceinum solubile, adj., neuter of solubilis, 3d decl.

Liquor ergosterolis irradiati.

Ergosterolis is gen. of ergosterol, 3d, neuter; hence erradiati, adj., gen. of irradiatum. Adjectives must agree with the nouns they qualify in gender, number and case; but the adjectives may belong to a different declension.

Liquor hepatis purificatus. Adjective qualifies liquor, 3d, masc., hence it must have the masc. ending and must be in the nom. case. In a prescription it would be written Liquoris hepatis purificati.

Liquor parathyroidei, gen. of parathyroideum, adj., 2d, neuter.

Neocinchophenum, 2d, neuter. The prefix neo- means new.

Oleum maydis, gen. of mays, 3d, fem., Latin for corn. See page 37.

Oleum morrhuae non-destearinatum—a coined Latin adjective meaning not deprived of stearin.

Serum antipneumococcicum—I, adj. The designation—I, is the Roman numeral one, for type 1. The adjective is pronounced anti-numo-cŏk′-sicum.

Stomachus, masc., 2d. Noun from which the English word stomach is derived.

Tabellae glycerylis trinitratis. Tabellae is nom. pl. of tabella, 1st, fem.

Theophyllina cum ethylenediamina. The latter noun is in the ablative, because of the preposition cum. For 1st declension words the ablative singular is identical with the nominative. See table on page 51.

Theophyllina cum sodii acetate (pronounced acetā′tē). Acetate is ablative, sing., of acetas, 3d, masc. Sodii, gen. of sodium, qualifies acetas, and is not changed by the preposition.

Tinctura iodi mitis, adj., 3d, modifying tinctura.

Toxinum diphthericum detoxicatum. Literally, the detoxicated diphtheric toxine; but the English title is Diphtheria toxoid—not a literal translation.

Toxinum diphthericum diagnosticum. Both diphthericum and diagnosticum are adjectives, agreeing with toxinum, the first qualifying toxinum, the second, qualifying toxinum diphthericum.

Toxinum scarlatinae streptococcicum. The Latin equivalent for streptococcic toxin of scarlatina.

Toxitabellae hydrargyri bichloridi parvae.

Toxitabellae, plural of toxitabella, 1st;

Parvae, adj., 1st, nom., pl., agreeing with toxitabellae.

Tuberculinum pristinum (adj., meaning pristine, old, original form of kind).

REMARKS ON CHANGES IN LATIN TITLES

Acetphenetidinum to acetophenetidinum. Note the combining form aceto.

Argenti nitras fusus to argenti nitras induratus. It is not merely fused and molded silver nitrate, but it contains some silver chloride as a toughening agent. The adjective induratus (-a, -um) means toughened.

Argento-proteinum forte to argentum proteinicum forte. The old title is a compounded noun; in the new, argentum is qualified by the adjective proteinicum, and argentum proteinicum by the adjective forte, neuter of fortis.

Belladonnae folia to belladonnae folium, a change from the plural, folia, to the singular, folium.

Caffe-ī′-na sodio-benzoas to caffeina cum sodii benzo-ā′-te. The old assumes that a definite compound exists; the new title is Latin for caffeine *with* benzoate of sodium. Note that it is the noun substantive benzoas which is governed by the preposition, cum, and is in the ablative case.

Chloramina to chloramina-T, the T standing for toluene, to distinguish this compound from related ones. The T is of course indeclinable, and the genetive would be chloraminae-T.

Ferri et ammonii citras to ferri et ammonii citra′tēs. The old title assumes the existence of a double salt; the new title is Latin for a complex or a mixture of two salts—two citrates—hence the plural form, citrates.

In the title ferri et ammonii citrates virides, the latter adjective is masculine, plural, to agree with citra′tēs. The genitive, as in a prescription, would be ferri et ammonii citratum viridium.

Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesii oxido to Magma ferri hydroxidi. The fact that the substance is a magma is expressed in the new title, while "cum magnesii oxido" is omitted for sake of brevity.

Linimentum saponis to linimentum camphorae et saponis. Note that nouns joined by *et* must both be in the same case.

Liquor cresolis compositus to liquor cresolis saponatus. The adjec-

tive saponatus, soap-containing, qualifies liquor, not cresolis, and changes to saponati when the title is used in a prescription.

Liquor pituitarii to liquor pituitarii posterioris, as only the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland is used in this preparation, and posterioris is genitive of posterius, the neuter form of posterior, the latter being the comparative of the adjective posterus.

Oleum cadinum to pix juniperi, meaning tar or pitch of juniper. Cadinus, -a, -um, is an adjective.

Pituitarium to pituitarium posterius, the latter being the comparative, neuter, of the adjective posterus.

Sapo to sapo durus, meaning hard soap. The genitive is saponis duri.

Syrupus tolu to syrupus balsami tolutani. Tolu is an indeclinable noun. The adjective tolutanus, -a, -um, is declinable, and in this title qualifies balsamum.

Unguentum hydrargyri fortius to unguentum hydrargyri forte. Forte is neuter for fortis, stronge, while fortius is the neuter form of the comparative fortior, stronger.

REMARKS ON SOME NEW TITLES OF THE N. F. VI

Ammonii valeras acidus (adj. masc., agreeing with valeras).

Ampullae ferri et ammonii citratum (gen. pl. of citras, 3d) viridium (adj. gen. pl., agreeing with citratum).

Ampullae pituitarii posterioris (gen. of posterius, which is comparative, neuter of posterus).

Apii fructus. In classical Latin fructus is a 4th decl. noun, hence its genitive is fructus.

Cacao praeparatum. Cacao is indeclinable. All indeclinable nouns are neuter, hence praeparat*um*.

Carbo (3d, masc.) animalis (adj., 3d) purificatus (adj., 2d).

Condurango (indeclinable).

Corpus luteum. Corpus despite its -us ending is neuter.

Corpora (nom. pl. of corpus) lutea (pl. of luteum).

Elixir bromidorum (gen. pl. of bromidum) trium (gen. pl. of tres, three).

Elixir iso-alcoholicum. Iso, combining form of isos, Greek for equal or the same. The elixir is to be of such alcohol strength as to equal the alcohol strength of the liquid with which it is to be mixed.

Elixir sabal (indecl.) et santali compositum.

Emulsum petrolati liquidi cum phenolphthaleino (abl. 2d).

Emulsum olei morrhuae cum ovo (abl. of ovum).

Extractum sumbul (indeclinable).
Fluidextractum kolae (classified as a 1st decl. noun, although nouns not Latin are usually indeclinable when used in a Latin title).
Fluidextractum sabal (indeclinable).
Gargarisma potassii chloratis cum ferro (abl. 2d).
Glyceritum ovi (gen. of ovum) vitelli (gen. of vitellus).
Hamamelidis (gen. of hamamelis) folium.
Infusum sennae cum magnesii sulfā'tē (abl. of sulfas).
Lac vaccinum (pronounced văk-sai'-num, adj. derived from vacca, cow).
Linimentum saponis spissum (adj. meaning firm or solid).
Liquor cocci (pronounced cŏk-sai, not cock eye).
Liquor dextrosi et sodii chloridi isotonicus (modifies liquor, hence must be in the nominative with the masc. ending, for liquor is masculine).
Liquor nucis vomicae alkaloidorum (gen. pl. of alkaloidum).
Mastiche (pronounced mas'-ti-kee, 1st decl., fem., Greek).
Neb'ula mentholis composita. Nebula means spray, fog or cloud.
Odontalgicum (coined word from odonto, tooth, and algos, pain).
Oleum aethereum (adj., 2d, neuter).
Oleum aurantii florum (gen. pl. of flos, 3d, masc.).
Oleum betulae empyreumaticum rectificatum. This oil was formerly known as oleum cadinum.
Ovi (gen. of ovum) vitellus (nom.) recens.
Pasta resorcinolis fortis (adj., 3d, fem., agreeing with pasta).
Pasta zinci oxidi cum acido (abl. of acidum, noun) salicylico (adj., abl. of salicylicum).
Pasta zinci oxidi dura (adj. agreeing with pasta).
Petroxolinum spissum (adj., meaning firm).
Pinus alba. Pinus is feminine, despite its -us ending, this being the rule for names of trees.
Pituitarium anterius. The neuter form of anterior is anterius, agreeing with pituitarium. The genitive of anterius is anterioris.
Plantaginis (gen. of plantago) semen.
Prunus Cerasus (two nouns in apposition).
Salia effervescentia (pl. of sal effervescens).
Spiritus (4th decl.) oleorum (gen. pl. of oleum) volatilium (adj., gen. pl.).
Syrupus cacao praeparati (adj., gen., agreeing with cacao, which is indeclinable, that is, does not change its endings, but which, notwithstanding, is in the genitive.
Tinctura Iodidorum (gen. pl. of iodidum).
Unguentum iodatum denigrescens. The adj. iodatum means iodized; denigrescens may be translated decolorized.

THE LATIN NOMENCLATURE OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPOEIAS

In addition to the articles of our own pharmacopoeia, those of the British and German pharmacopoeias are frequently to be met with in the prescriptions submitted in American pharmacies for compounding. As our pharmacopoeia was modeled after the British, it is not surprising to find the nomenclature of these two official standards very nearly alike, and to find that the Latin of the British textbook presents no difficulties to pharmacists conversant with the nomenclature of our own pharmacopoeia.

The German "Arzneibuch," like the two aforementioned standards, is written in the vernacular, with the exception of the official titles, which are in Latin. But these Latin titles differ in some cases materially from the corresponding titles of our own pharmacopoeia. The more important differences will be here noted:

I. In our own nomenclature the title of a salt consists of two nouns, one in the genitive; thus, ferri sulphas. In the German pharmacopoeia the name of a salt is a noun modified by an adjective; thus, ferrum sulfuricum,—the name being constructed on the same plan employed in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia in naming the acids. Just as we say acidum aceticum, so the Germans say also natrium aceticum, kalium aceticum, etc.

The Latin title of an oxy-salt is the name of the acid with the word acidum replaced by the name of the base, as in kalium chloricum ($KClO_3$). Titles of oxy-salts end in -ĭcum; those of binary compounds in -ātum, as in kalium chloratum (KCl, not $KClO_3$).

German Latin Title	Same Translated	U. S. P. Title
bismu'tum subni'tricum	subnitric bismuth	bismu'thi subni'tras
cal'cium carbon'icum	carbonic calcium	cal'cii car'bonas
chini'num sulfur'icum	sulfuric quinine	quini'nae sul'fas

German Latin Title	U. S. P. Title
fer'rum sulfu'ricum	fer'ri sul'fas
hydrar'gyrum bichlora'tum	hydrar'gyri bichlor'idum
hydrar'gyrum chlora'tum	hydrar'gyri chlor'idum mi'te
ka'li caus'ticum	potas'sii hydrox'idum
ka'lium jo'datum	potas'sii iod'idum
na'trium bicarbon'icum	so'dii bicar'bonas
na'trium phospho'ricum	so'dii phos'phas
tar'tarus stibia'tus	antimo'nii et potas'sii tar'tras
zin'cum oxyda'tum	zin'ci ox'idum

II. In the German pharmacopoeia many titles are given in the plural, while the corresponding American titles are in the singular.

German Latin Title	American Latin Title
amyg'dalae ama'rae	amyg'dala ama'ra
fo'lia belladon'nae	belladon'nae fo'lium
canthar'ides	can'tharis
fo'lia digita'lis	digita'lis
tubera aconi'ti	aconi'tum

Note also the following titles in which nouns occur in the genitive, plural:

Extrac'tum cubeba'rum, emplas'trum canthar'idum, aqua amygdala'rum amara'rum, o'leum caryophyllo'rum, o'leum oliva'rum, tinctu'ra galla'rum, pul'pa tamarindo'rum cruda.

III. In the U. S. pharmacopoeia the titles do not indicate the part of the plant constituting the drug, unless more than one drug is obtained from the same plant. Thus gentia'na stands for root of gentian, sina'pis, for seed of mustard. In the German nomenclature the Latin titles generally indicate the part of the plant constituting the drug. The first-named drug is ra'dix gentia'nae; the second, se'men sina'pis.

Other examples:
Bul'bus scil'lae = bulb of squill
cor'tex chi'nae = bark of cinchona
cor'tex ci'tri fruc'tus = lemon peel
flo'res chamomil'lae = flowers of chamomile
fo'lia digita'lis = digitalis leaves
fruc'tus cardamo'mi = fruit of cardamon
her'ba hyoscy'ami = herb of hyoscyamus
li'chen islan'dicus = Iceland moss
lig'num quas'siae = quassia wood
pul'pa tamarindo'rum cru'da = crude pulp of tamarind
ra'dix liquiri'tiae = licorice root
rhizo'ma fi'licis = rhizome of male fern
se'men strophan'thi = seed of strophanthus
suc'cus liquiri'tiae = juice of licorice (extract of)
tu'bera jala'pae = tubers of jalap
ra'dix tarax'aci cum herba = root of taraxacum with herb.

IV. Adjectives to show kind or quality are more frequently used than in our own nomenclature. Sometimes the process of manufacture is referred to in the title, or the particular use of the article is given.

Examples—

Emplas'trum canthar'idum perpet'uum, emplas'trum canthar'idum pro u'su veterina'rio (for veterinarian use), ae'ther pro narco'si (for narcosis or anaesthesia), fruc'tus papav'eris immatu'ri, hydrar'gyrum chlora'tum vapo're para'tum (prepared with aid of steam), hydrar'gyrum oxyda'tum vi'a hu'mida para'tum (prepared the wet way), tinctu'ra o'pii sim'plex, unguen'tum hydrar'gyri cine'reum (gray ointment of mercury), syru'pus sim'plex.

V. Some articles bear, in the German pharmacopoeia, titles quite different from the corresponding titles by which the articles are known in this country. (As some physicians of German extraction continue to use such titles for many years after immigration, pharmacists will find the appended list of interest.)

A'deps la'nae cum aqua = hydrous wool fat
a'deps suil'lus = lard (axun'gia por'ci is an old Latin title)
a'qua calca'riae = water of lime (liq. calcis)
calca'ria us'ta = burnt lime, calx, U. S.
carrage'en = Irish moss
cerus'sa = lead carbonate, white lead
chini'num = quinine
cor'tex chi'nae = cinchona bark
elix'ir e suc'co liquiri'tiae = elixir of glycyrrhiza (out of the juice of)
extrac'tum seca'lis cornu'ti = extract of ergot
fruc'tus car'vi = caraway seed
gum'mi arab'icum = acacia
ka'li caus'ticum = potassa
ka'lium = potassium
li'chen islan'dicus = cetraria
na'trium = sodium
o'leum jeco'ris asel'li = cod liver oil
po'tio Rive'ri = a solution of sodium citrate
pul'vis aëroph'orus = effervescent sodium tartrate
pulvis aëroph'orus lax'ans = Seidlitz powder
pul'vis gummo'sus = powder of acacia, licorice, and sugar
pul'vis ipecacuan'hae opia'tus = Dover's powder
radix liquiri'tiae = glycyrrhiza
rhizo'ma fi'licis = aspidium
sa'po kali'nus = soft soap
se'bum ovi'le = mutton suet
seca'le cornu'tum = ergot
se'men eru'cae = white mustard (black mustard is semen sinapis)
spir'itus dilu'tus = diluted alcohol — 60% by weight
spir'itus e vi'no = brandy
stib'ium = antimony
tar'tarus stibia'tus = antimony and potassium tartrate
tinctu'ra chi'nae = tincture of cinchona
tinctu'ra o'pii benzo'ica = paregoric
unguen'tum le'niens = cold cream.
gut'ti = gamboge.

PRESCRIPTION LATIN

A prescription commonly begins with the symbol ℞, which, it is presumed, stands for the Latin transitive verb recipe, meaning take thou. The names of the ingredients of the prescription are given in the genitive, and the expressions of weight or volume—the quantities—are in the accusative case.

This construction depends upon the assumption that the body of the prescription embraces as many sentences as there are ingredients named, and that every sentence includes as its predicate the transitive verb recipe. The direct object of this verb is the expression of the quantity, which consequently must be in the accusative case. Observe for example the simple prescription—

℞ Camphorae drachmam unam (3j). This may be rendered in English as follows: take (thou) one drachm of camphor. Take what? Ans., one drachm. Of what? Ans., of camphor. Now the question, **what,** is answered by the accusative; and the question, **of what,** by the genitive. Accordingly we write camphorae—not camphora—and drachmam unam (acc.), and not drachma una.

When no expression of weight or volume, but merely a number, follows the name of the ingredient, the latter becomes the direct object to which the action of recipe passes, and therefore must be in the accusative case. For instance:

℞ Pilulas morphinae numero quinque. The translation is: Take (thou) pills of morphine five in number,—which makes it plain that pills is the object of **take,** and hence must be in the accusative, and not in the genitive.

Another exception is made when the preposition ad follows the name of the ingredient, the latter being then placed in the accusative and not in the genitive case. Thus:

℞

Quininae sulphatis gr. xxx
Syrupi eriodictyi f℥iv
Syrupum ad f℥ij

But it is not grammatically incorrect to write

Syrupi q. s. ad f℥ij,

which is, in fact, the customary practice.

A properly written prescription embraces, in addition to the names of the ingredients and their quantities, some directions to the dispenser. These directions, unlike the directions to the patient, are given in Latin, but are generally concise, and more or less abbreviated. The majority of the phrases in use will present no difficulties to the student who has mastered the preceding pages, in particular, the pages dealing with verbs. The common phrases which do not fall in this category are here given, together with the abbreviations and translations.

An extensive list of Latin phrases is given in every text book in pharmacy.

Latin phrase	Abbreviation	English
Absente febre	abs. febr.	In the absence of fever
Ad libitum	ad lib.	Without limitation as to amount
Ana	āā	Of each
Ante cibum	a. c.	Before food (meals)
Bis in die	b. i. d.	Twice a day
Cito dispensetur	cito disp.	Let it be dispensed quickly
Detur in duplo	det. in dup.	Let twice as much be given
Fiat lege artis	ft. lege art.	Let it be made according to the rules (laws) of art
Ne tradas sine nummo	ne tr. s. num	Equivalent to C. O. D.
Ne repetatur	ne rep.	Not to be repeated

Latin phrase	Abbreviation	English
Placebo	placebo	I please
Post cibum	p. c.	After food (meals)
Pro re nata	p. r. n.	As occasion requires
Quantum satis	q. s.	The needed quantity
Quantum sufficiat	q. s.	Sufficient quantity
Quaque hora	qua. hor.	Every hour
Secundum artem	sec. art.	According to art
Stet	st.	Let it stand
Tales doses	t. d.	Such doses
Ter in die	t. i. d.	Three times a day
Ut dictum	ut dict.	As directed

PRESCRIPTIONS

℞

Phenylis salicylatis grana viginti (gr. xx)
Bismuthi subnitratis drachmam unam (ʒj)
Misce, et divide in partes aequales numero decem.

℞

Tincturae opii deodorati drachmas duas cum semisse (fʒijss)
Tincturae rhei drachmas tres (fʒiii)
Aquam quantum sufficiat ad uncias tres (fʒiii). Misce.

℞

Tincturae nucis vomicae drachmas duas (fʒij)
Tincturae cinchonae unciam dimidiam (fʒss)
Elixiris aromatici q. s. ad fluiduncias quattuor (fʒiv)
Fiat mistura.

℞

Aloini
Resinae podophylli ana grana tria (gr. iij)
Extracti rhamni purshianae scrupulum unum (℈j)
Extracti rhei scrupulos duos (℈ij)
Fiat massa et divide in pilulas numero triginta
Consperge lycopodio.

℞

Acidi borici pulveris semiunciam (ʒss)
Dispensa in scatula.

℞

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis grani partem decimam (gr. $\frac{1}{10}$)
Bismuthi subnitratis
Sodii bicarbonatis ana grana duo (gr. ij)
Misce. Dentur tales doses numero viginti.

℞
Camphorae Grammata **tria**
Opii pulveris Gramma unum
Misce et divide in partes aequales **numero xv**
Dispensa in charta cerata.

℞
Buchu
Uvae Ursi āā ʒiv
Aquae bullientis ℥iv
Fiat infusum secundum artem
Dein (thereupon) adde:
Potassii acetatis ʒij
Fiat solutio.

Note—The verb **adde** is sometimes incorrectly abbreviated **ad.**, and may be mistaken for the preposition **ad,** meaning **to.** But mistakes can be avoided if it is remembered that the preposition **ad** is used before quantities, and the verb **adde** before names of ingredients.

℞
Olei jecoris aselli (Ph. Germ.) f℥ij
Acaciae et aquae āā q. s. ad f℥iv ;
Fiat emulsio secundum artem
Detur et signetur: Cochleare magnum ter in die.

℞
Trochiscos Santonini No. xx
D. et Sig. Ut dict.

℞
Liquoris pepsini f℥iij
D. et Sig. Teaspoonful t. i. d. post cib.

Note—Latin directions to the patient are seldom seen in prescriptions except in textbooks. However, certain Latin words or phrases which are easily abbreviated, are used occasionally by the busy practitioner anxious to save time. These Latin phrases must, of course, be rendered in English when the directions are transcribed upon the label.

℞
Am. brom.
Sod. brom.
Pot. brom. āā ʒj
Chlor. hyd. ℈ss
Aq. menth. p. q. s. f℥iv
Ft. sol. et sig. Teaspoonful p. r. n.
(Non rep.)

Note—Abbreviated prescriptions are the rule and not the exception. There can be no objection to abbreviation if the consequence is not ambiguity, as is frequently the case. In the last prescription chlorali hydrati is abbreviated chlor. hyd. Now chlor. may stand for chloral, for chloride, for chlorate, for chlorine, for chloroform, etc. Hyd. may stand for hydrargyrum, for hydrogen, for hydrate, or for hydrastine. But when chlor. is associated with hyd. the number of possible interpretations of each of the two words is considerably lessened. And when the nature of the other ingredients in the prescription is taken into consideration, only one conclusion can be reached, namely, that chlor. hyd. stands for chlorali hydrati. However, the contraction is faulty, and should be avoided. Indeed, it should be the rule to write out in full all words which, if contracted, could possibly have more than one interpretation.

EXERCISES

Translate the preceding twelve prescriptions into English.

Translate the following prescriptions into Latin, avoiding abbreviations.

(1) ℞
Sulfate of quinine gr. xxx
Arsenous acid gr. j
Sulfate of iron ℥j
Mix, make mass, and divide into 30 pills. Coat with sugar.

(2) ℞
Mild chloride of mercury gr. ij
Powder of ipecac gr. xx
Bicarbonate of sodium gr. xx
Mix together, and divide into ten powders.

(3) ℞
Ext. Aloes gr. x
Ext. Casc. Sag. ℈ij
Ext. Nux Vom. gr. ij
Let 20 pills be made.

(4) ℞
Oil of turpentine f℥iij
Acacia
Syrup of cinnamon
Water of each enough up to f℥iij
Let an emulsion be made.

(5) ℞

Powder of ipecac and opium gr. iij
Let such doses be dispensed five in number.

Correct the grammatical errors in the following prescriptions:

(1) ℞

Strychninae sulphas granum unum
Elixir simplici q. s. add uncias quattuor. Fiant solutio.

(2) ℞

Pilulae quininae sulphas No. X

(3) ℞

Extracta belladonnae foliae granum duo
Extracta taraxaci q. s.
Fiant massa, et divide in pilulae No. X
Consperge lycopodium.

(4) ℞

Sodii bicarbonatis
Saccharum āā drachmam duo
Spiriti ammonii aromatici drachmam unum
Aquae menthae piperitae q. s. ad unciam octo
Fiant misturas.

Transcribe the prescriptions on page 90, using proper abbreviations of all Latin titles. See the abbreviations given in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

SOME PRESCRIPTIONS FOR READING

The list of prescription phrases here presented in the directions to the dispenser is fairly complete, and comprises practically all the phrases used by American prescription writers.

℞

Quininae sulphatis drachmas duas (ʒij)
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizae semi-unciam (ʒss)
Syrupum (acc.) ad fluiduncias sex (fʒvj)
Fiat mistura (nom.) lege artis.

Let a mixture be made according to rule of art.

℞

Bismuthi subnitratis gr. vj
Opii pulveris gr. ij
Gambir (indecl.) gr. iv
Misce bene (well) ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus (superlative, masc., agreeing with pulvis).

Mix well in order that a very fine (finest) powder may be made.

Divide in partes (acc. pl.) aequales (acc. pl.) numero sex.

Divide into equal parts, six in number.

Dispensa in chartulis (abl. pl.) ceratis (abl. pl.)

Dispense in waxed papers.

℞

Spiritus (gen.) aetheris nitrosi fʒss (fluiduncIam dimidiam)
Liquoris ammonii acetatis fʒjss (fluiduncIam cum semisse)
Aquam (acc.) menthae piperitae ad fʒiv (fluiduncias quattuor)
Misceantur (subjunct. pass. pl.). Let them be mixed.
Signetur (subjunct. pass. sing.). Let it (the mixture) be labeled.

℞

Cocaïnae hydrochloratis gr. xij
Aquae destillatae fʒiv
Fiat solutio sterilisata pro injectione (abl.) hypodermica (abl.).

Let a sterilized solution for hypodermic injection be made.

℞
Elixiris trium (gen. of tres) bromidorum (gen. pl.) ʒij
Signa: Pro re nata.
Write or label: As occasion requires.

Note—Directions to the patient are given in the vernacular. An exception to this rule may be made when the Latin phrase is short, or when it admits of abbreviation. The few phrases thus used are easily memorized.

℞
Elixiris formatum (gen. pl. of formas) fʒij
Signa:

℞
Olei terebinthinae fʒij
Acaciae
Aquae purae ana (of each) quantitatem (acc.) sufficientem (acc.) ut fiat emulsio.
Deīn (then) adde:
Syrupi rhei aromatici ad fʒiij
Misce et signa:

℞
Potassii bromidi
Sodii bromidi
Ammonii bromidi aa (ana, of each) ʒj
Syrupi acidi citrici fʒj
Aquam fontanam ad fʒiv
Cum tinctura (abl.) persionis coloretur (solutio understood).
Let it be colored with tincture of cudbear.

℞
Quininae sulphatis gr. xxx
Extracti rhamni purshianae pulveris gr. xv
Resini podophylli gr. ij
Fiat pulvis tenuis. Divide in capsulas decem.
Let a fine powder be made. Divide into ten capsules.
Or
Fac (imper.) pulverem (acc.). Dividatur (subjunct. pass.) in capsulas (acc.) decem.

Mitte
Infusi digitalis sine alcohole Oss
Send a half pint of alcohol-free infusion of digitalis.

Mitte
Pilulas (acc. pl.) ferri carbonatis recentes (acc. pl.) no. xxx.
Signa: One p. c. (post cibos). One after each meal.

Note—Post cibum (sing.) means, literally, after food; post cibos (pl.), after meals. But this distinction is seldom made in practice.

℞

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis gr. ij
Sacchari lactis gr. x
Ipecacuanhae pulveris gr. x
Tere simul in pulverem subtilem.

Triturate together into a fine powder.

In|chartas decem dividendus (gerundive, agreeing with pulvis).

To be divided into ten papers, i. e., powders.

℞

Acidi borici ʒij
Talci optimi ʒvj
Misceantur (subjunct. pass. pl.). Fiat pulvis tenuissimus.

Let them be mixed. Let a very fine powder be made.

Da (imper.) in scatula. Give or dispense in a powder box.

℞

Quininae sulphatis ʒss
Sodii salicylatis ℈ij
Extracti rhei quantitatem sufficientem.
Contunde in massam. Beat into a mass.
In pilulas x formanda (gerundive agreeing with massa). To be formed into ten pills.

Mitte

Liquoris magnesii citratis lagenas duas (two bottles)
Signentur: More dicto.

Let them be labeled: As directed.

℞

Pulveris potassii bromidi effervescentis ʒij
Dispensa in phiala obturata (stoppered bottle).
Or—Dispensa in phiala suberata (corked bottle).

℞

Zinci sulphatis gr. j
Aquae destillatae sterilisatae fʒss
Fiant (subj. pl.) guttae pro oculis (abl. pl.).

Let drops for the eyes be made.

In phiala bene obturata servandae (gerundive, agreeing with guttae).

To be preserved in a well stoppered bottle.

℞

Acidi borici gr. x
Aquae destillatae fʒiv
Fac (imper.) collyrium (acc.).

Signa: Modo dicto utendum (gerundive, agreeing with collyrium).
To be used as directed.

℞
Phenolis grana sex
Olei theobromatis q. s. ut fiant suppositoria No vj.
A sufficient quantity of oil of theobroma to make six suppositories.

℞
Acidi tannici gr. iij
Opii pulveris gr. j.
Butyri cacao gr. xxx
Ft. (fiat) supp. (suppositorium)
Mitte talia (acc. pl., neut. of talis) octo.
Send eight such.

℞
Picis liquidae grana duodecim gr. xij
Olei theobromatis q. s.
Liqua leni (abl.) calore (abl.)
Melt or liquefy with gentle heat.
Effunde in modulos ut fiant suppositoria sex, pendentia (nom. pl., agreeing with suppositoria) grana triginta.
Pour into moulds, in order that six suppositories, weighing (pendens) 30 grains (each), may be made.

℞
Oleoresinae capsici guttas tres (3 drops)
Extende supra emplastrum belladonnae pollices (inches) quattuor latum (wide) et sex longum.
Spread upon a plaster of belladonna, four inches wide and six inches long.

℞
Emplastri ammoniaci cum opio quantitatem sufficientem
Super alutam (4×5) extendendum
To be spread upon leather (aluta), 4 in. × 5 in.

℞
Magnesii carbonatis grammata octo
Rhei pulveris grammata quattuor
Hydrastis grammata duo.
Per cribrum traj'ice, ut fiat pulvis subtilis.
Pass through a sieve, in order that a fine powder be made.
Mitte
Trochiscos santonini numero quinque.
In vitro fusco dispensentur.
Let them be dispensed in brown glass (i. e., amber-colored bottle).

Mitte
Ampullas apomorphinae (sing. gr. 1/8) No iij
℞
Unguenti hydrargyri oxidi flavi
Petrolati mollis aa. semi-unciam
Mitte in olla (jar) fict'ili (abl. of fict'ilis, earthen).
℞
Iodi ʒj
Potassii iodidi ʒss
Glycerini ʒss
Alcoholis ʒij
Aquae (q. s.) ad ʒiij
Fac solutionem secundum artem.
Make a solution according to art.
Signa: Pro usu (abl.) externo (abl.).
Label: For external use.
℞
Camphorae grammata quattuor (4 gm.)
Phenolis centigrammata octo (.08 gm.)
Cerae albae grammata sex (6 gm.)
Cetacei grammata viginti (20 gm.)
Olei ricini centimetra cubica sedecim (16 c. c.)
Leni igne simul liquefac, ut fiat ceratum.
Melt together with gentle heat, in order that a cerate be made.
℞
Mentholis partem unam (1 part)
Camphorae partes duas (2 parts)
Petrolati liquidi q. s. ad partes centum (100 parts)
Solve.
Signa: Nebula.
Label: The spray.

Note that in prescriptions titles do not always conform to the latest edition of the U. S. P.

BOTANICAL NAMES

Botanical names are, with few exceptions, binomials; that is, they consist of two words. The first is the name of the genus, the **generic name;** the second, the name of the species, the **specific name.**

A relatively small number of botanical names are trinomials, the third name being the name of the variety;—necessary when several varieties of a species are known, as in case of Chenopo'dium ambrosioi'des var. anthelmin'thicum.

The generic name is always a noun, and always precedes the specific name.

The specific name serves to limit or qualify the generic name. Most specific names are adjectives; a relatively small number are nouns placed in apposition to the generic names to which they belong; and a still smaller number of specific names consist of nouns in the genitive case (attributive genitive).

Variety names are either adjectives or nouns in the genitive case.

When the specific name is an adjective it must agree with the generic name, the noun, in number, gender, and case. For example: Hyoscy'amus ni'ger, Cincho'na succiru'bra, San'talum album. It should be remembered, however, that the noun and its adjective may belong to different declensions; and that, accordingly, the specific name may not agree with the generic name in termination. Moreover, names of trees are usually feminine, even though these names have the ending -us;—which accounts

for such binomials as Pru'nus virginia'na, Quer'cus al'ba, Rham'nus purshia'na.

When the specific name is a noun in apposition to the generic name, it agrees with the latter in number and case, but may or may not agree as to gender and as to ending. Consequently, the generic and specific names of a title may belong to different declensions.

Examples—

(a) Agreeing in gender: At'ropa Belladon'na, Cincho'na Calisa'ya, Polyg'ala Sen'ega, Pru'nus Amyg'dalus, Ac'orus Cal'amus, etc.

(b) Not agreeing in gender: Exogo'nium Purga, Pu'nica Grana'tum, Anacy'clus Pyre'thrum, Arc'tium Lap'pa, Vibur'num Op'ulus, Aconi'tum Napel'lus, etc.

When such a binomial is declined, each noun follows its own declension; thus:

Nom. Arc'tium Lap'pa
Gen. Arc'tii Lap'pae
Acc. Arc'tium Lap'pam
Abl. Arc'tio Lap'pa

The specific name which is a noun in apposition to the generic name is itself an old name of a genus. Thus, for example, Ani'sum, the specific name of Pimpinel'la Ani'sum, may be found in the older nomenclature as the name of a genus, Ani'sum vulga're being a common species. It is the universal custom to retain old scientific titles as far as possible. If, in the re-adjustment of botanical nomenclature it becomes necessary to re-name a genus, the existing generic name is shifted to second place, and made to do service as the specific name for one of the species of that genus. As has been pointed out, such an old genus-name is left unchanged, and is placed in apposition to the new generic name.

When the specific name is an attributive genitive, it is

usually derived from a biographic name—the name of a botanist or of an explorer. Only two such titles occur in our nomenclature; namely, Garci'nia Hanbu'rii, [the Garcinia of Hanburius, or, to give the English form, of Hanbury]; and Strophan'thus Kombé. It will be observed that the last-named title includes a noun which has not been Latinized, and hence is indeclinable; that is, has no distinctive genitive ending, but is, notwithstanding, in the genitive case.

CAPITALIZING BOTANICAL TITLES

In botanical literature it is the rule to capitalize (a) all generic names, (b) all specific names which were at some previous time names of genera, (c) most attributive genitives doing service as specific names.

But all specific names which are adjectives are written with a small initial letter. Adjectives derived from geographic names are no exception to this rule.

Note.—To avoid excessive capitalization, generic names are not capitalized in this work, excepting in the pages dealing with botanical nomenclature.

SPECIFIC NAME A REPETITION OF THE GENERIC

In the older nomenclature generic and specific names of a few binomials are identical. Such titles as Sassafras Sassafras, Benzoin Benzoin, Taraxacum Taraxacum, are cases in point.

These extraordinary combinations came about in this way: If, owing to the division of a genus into several genera, the old generic name of a certain plant cannot be retained, the new generic name is used in connection with the old specific name, it being the rule to perpetuate the names given to plants by the earlier observers. To illustrate how the application of this rule may bring forth binomials both components of which are identical, let us take the case of Sassafras Sassafras. The sassafras tree

was by Linnaeus consigned to the genus Laurus, and was named by him Laurus sassafras. A later botanist divided the genus Laurus into several genera, one of which he named the genus Sassafras. To this genus was relegated the sassafras tree, which was then known as Sassafras officinale. Still later botanists have revived the old Linnaean specific name sassafras, at the same time recognizing the newer generic name Sassafras, thus establishing the binomial Sassafras Sassafras.

But under the new International Code such binomials as Sassafras Sassafras are not possible, the current name of the tree being Sassafras variifolium.

NAMES OF BOTANICAL FAMILIES

All names of families end in **-ae,** which is the plural nominative of nouns ending in **-a.** The rule now generally observed in forming the name of a family is to append the ending **-aceae** to the stem of the name of the typical genus. Ranuncula'ceae is compounded of Ranuncul- (stem of Ranunculus) and the ending -aceae. In like manner, Hamamelida'ceae, the name of the family to which Hamamelis belongs, is formed by adding -aceae to the stem Hamamelid-.

[As has been explained under Third Declension, the stem is obtainable from the genitive by dropping the genitive ending.]

Some of the older names of families do not end in -aceae, but do agree in ending in -ae. Notable examples of such older names are: Labia'tae, Compos'itae, Umbellif'erae, Conif'erae.

Names of families are capitalized.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why grana quinque, but grammata quinque?

Ans.—Both nouns are in the accusative, plural; but granum belongs to the second declension, and gramma (Greek) to the third (p. 22).

Why drachmam unam, but scrupulum unum?

Ans.—Drachma belongs to the first declension, and scrupulus to the second.

Why tinctura humuli, but tinctura quercus?

Ans.—Quercus is a fourth declension noun (p. 24).

Why rhamnus purshiana?

Ans.—Rhamnus, being the name of a tree, is feminine by exception (p. 26).

Why viburnum opulus (not opulum)?

Ans.—Opulus in not an adjective, but a noun in apposition (p. 88).

Why physostigma venenosum?

Ans.—Physostigma is a neuter noun (p. 26 and p. 38).

Why piper nigrum (not niger)?

Ans.—Piper is neuter (p. 39).

Why balsamum tolutanum (not tolutani)?

Ans.—Tolutanus is an adjective—not a noun.

Why belladonnae radix (not radix belladonnae)?

Ans.—Not a matter of grammar rules. Simply an American custom, the object being to bring together, in a book alphabetically arranged, the several parts of the same plant, when several parts are used in medicine.

Why tinctura opii (not opii tinctura)?

Ans.—In order that all the tinctures may constitute a group in the alphabetic arrangement.

Why ferri sulfas (not sulfas ferri)?

Ans.—It is preferable to group all the salts of the same base, rather than all the salts having the acid radical in common.

Why is digitalis not inflected in the title infusum digitalis?

Ans.—It is inflected; but its genitive is the same as its nominative (See third decl. nouns, group III. p. 37).

Why fructus aurantii immaturi (not immaturus)?

Ans.—True, immaturi belongs to fructus—not to aurantii; but fructus may also be the plural nominative, as in this title of the German pharmacopœia. (See p. 34).

Why tinctura opii comphorata, but tinctura opii deodorati?

Ans.—It is the camphorated tincture of opium, but in the second title, the tincture of deodorized opium—not the deodorized tincture.

Why oleum cadinum (not cadini)?

Ans.—Cadinum is an adjective (p. 68).

Why fluidextractum aconiti (not extractum aconiti fluidum?

Ans.—Fluidextractum is the Latinized form of the modern compounded noun fluidextract;—coined in order that the fluid and solid extracts may form separate groups in a book alphabetically arranged.

Why caffeïna citrata (not caffeinae citras)?

Ans.—The binomial composed of a noun in the nominative (name of acid radical), limited by a noun modifier in the genitive (name of base), is reserved for salts of definite and of known composition. Strychninae citras is such a salt of definite composition, whereas caffeina citrata may contain caffeinae citras, but is in part at least a mechanical mixture.

Why brauneriae pallidae cortex, and not brauneriae cortex pallidae, in accordance with the general rule, that nouns precede adjectives?

Ans.—An exception is made to the general rule in case of

botanical binomials, which must not be separated by inserting another noun or adjective between the generic and the specific names.

Why acidum nitricum fumans and not acidum fumans nitricum?

Ans.—In Latin titles adjectives modify words which precede, and not words which follow. Nitricum modifies acidum, while fumans modifies the binomial acidum nitricum. A similar illustration is found in aqua destillata sterilisata.

Why tinctura Kino (not Kinonis)?

Ans.—Kino is an indeclinable noun (p. 43 et seq.).

Why are some coined words ending in -ol or in -al considered indeclinable; some declined (without change in the nominative) as third declension nouns; and still others converted into second declension nouns by the affixing of -um?

Ans.—Pharmacopœias are compiled by large groups of men, and uniformity of procedure is not always attained.

Why drachmas duas, but grammata duo?

Ans.—Both nouns end in -ma; but drachma belongs to the first declension, and is feminine, whereas gramma is a neuter noun of the third declension.

Why infusum quercus (not querci)?

Ans.—Quercus is a fourth declension noun (p. 34).

Why—℞ Spiritus camphorae (not spiriti)?

Ans.—Spiritus also belongs to the fourth declension.

Why is liquor masculine, and its synonym, solutio, feminine?

Ans.—Grammatical gender is a matter of endings, and not of meaning.

Why liquor seriparus (not seripari)?

Ans.—Seriparus is an adjective, not a noun.

Why fiat mistura, but fiant pulveres?

Ans.—Fiat (subjunctive, passive in meaning) must agree with its subject noun in number.

Why mitte chartam sinapis, but mittatur charta sinapis?

Ans.—Mitte is a transitive verb, in the imperative, active; the action passes to charta (the direct object), which must therefore be in the accusative case.

Mittatur is subjunctive, passive; and its subject noun, charta, must be in the nominative case (p. 64).

Why ingerende pilulas in capsulas?

Ans.—Pilulas, acc. pl., is the direct object of ingerende (p. 64).

Capsulas is in the accusative and not in the ablative because the preposition in must be translated into (p. 53, et seq.).

Why dispensa in capsulis (not capsulas)?

Ans.—The preposition in implies rest (in), not motion (into). Hence the ablative (p. 56 et seq.).

Why massa dividenda, but pulvis dividendus?

Ans.—The gerundive is a verbal adjective, and must agree with its noun in number, gender, and case.

Why dentur tales doses, but dentur talia suppositoria?

Ans.—The adjective talis must conform to its noun in gender; and doses is feminine, nominative, plural, while suppositoria is neuter, nominative, plural. The neuter of talis is tale, plural, talia.

Why drachmas tres, but grana tria?

Ans.—Grana is neuter, accusative, plural (in prescriptions); and its numeral adjective must be in the same gender and case.

Why are some specific names capitalized in the U. S. P.?

Ans.—When a specific name is an adjective we find it written with a small initial letter; but when it is an attributive genitive (noun), or a noun in apposition, it is capitalized (p. 98).

Why are the initial words in each line in prescriptions capitalized?

Ans.—There is no grammatical reason for this custom, which is, however, universal, and is by some prescribers extended to all words in the inscription, thus, ℞ Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi ℥j.

Why are quantities in prescriptions sometimes expressed in words, and repeated in symbols and numbers?

Ans.—Quantities are sometimes expressed in duplicate in this manner when an unusually large dose of a toxic medicine is prescribed. It precludes mistakes in interpretation, and also indicates to the dispenser that the unusual dose was not ordered inadvertently.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

1. Read: colloidălis, infusum, tinctura, chartula, injectĭo, hypodermĭca, syrupi, cassĭa, cimicifŭga, fluoresceïnum, cochleāre, cyanĭdum, glycerophosphas, drachma, gaultherĭa, hyoscyămus, mitis, paraldehўdum, oxyge'nium, podophyllum, atropina, radix, thyroideus.

2. Select from the Latin titles of the pharmacopœia:

(a) Twenty nouns of the first declension.

(b) Twenty nouns of the second declension and ending in **-us.**

(c) Twenty nouns of the second declension and ending in **-um.**

(d) Three nouns which end in **-us,** but are feminine in gender.

3. Give feminine and neuter forms for: Flavus, fontanus, lotus, thyroideus, tolutanus, niger, physiologicus, maximus, optimus, ruber, purus.

4. Translate (referring to vocabulary and to U. S. P. for equivalents): Expressed oil of almond, detannated tincture of cinchona, iodide of iron, granulated bromide of potassium, hard paraffin, aromatic sulfuric acid, of oak, of spirit of camphor, spirit of grain.

5. Give Latin nominative and genitive for persulfate, stearate of zinc, subacetate of lead, saccharate of calcium, tincture of colocynth, extract of digitalis, bark of cinnamon, syrup of tar, infusion of solidago, tincture of persio (cudbear), emulsion of pepo, extract of physostigma, tincture of senecio, solution of menthol, honey of rose, elixir, oil of pepper, oleoresin of ginger, powder of seed of mustard, sugar of milk, extract of meat, tincture of lemon, oil of sassafras.

6. Give Latin for—

Animal extract, Barbadoes tar, soluble tincture of tolu, vegetable charcoal, commercial chloroform, aperient salt, of boiling water, effervescent powder of sulfate of magnesium, fuming sulfuric acid, laxative syrup, fresh infusion of digitalis.

7. Decline—

Pilula, scrupulus, drachma, suppositorium, gramma, centimetrum cubicum, elixir (**-ia** pl. nom.) of bromides.

Translate—

Medicated soaps, pills of opium, effervescent powders, suppositories, powdered extracts, distilled spirits, of magma of bismuth.

Correct—

Piper niger, acidum aromaticum sulfuricum, elixir ruber, oleum ricini aromatici, elixir glycyrrhizae aquosae, pasta resorcinoli, tinctura conduranginis, oxygenium compressa.

8. Translate—

Pro usu externo, elixir glycyrrhizae sine alcohole, unguentum hydrargyri cum adipe lanae, secundum artem, guttae pro auribus, suppositoria urethralia, syrupus phosphatum, syrupus contra tussim, mistura contra febrim, post cibum, post cibos, pro ratione aetatis.

9 Correct—

(a) Pilulae plumbi et opium, ferri et strychnina **phosphas**, liquor ferri peptonatis cum strychnina et arsenicum.

(b) Uncia cum semis, grana duae, unciam unum, scrupulum duo (℈ij), grana tres, drachmae tria, pars quartus (¼), partem sextum ($\frac{1}{6}$ part, acc. case).

10. Give the imperative, active, 2d person, singular, for—

Pulvero, 1st, calefacio, 3rd, colo, 1st, coquo, 3rd, contero, 3rd, concido, 3rd. (Numbers indicate the conjugation.)

Also the subjunctive passive, 3rd person, singular.

Also the same, plural number.

Give gerundive (a) masculine, (b) feminine, (c) neuter, for—

Addo, 3rd, applico, 1st, mitto, 3rd, repeto, 3rd, servo, 1st, commisceo, 2d, contero, 3rd.

Translate—

Send the pills (acc. pl.); let the pills be sent; the pills to be sent (ger.); the mass to be divided (ger.); divide into ten equal parts; the powder to be divided into ten equal parts; let the powder be dispensed in a bottle (phiala or lagena); send one ounce of boric acid in a box (scatula).

Fiat pulvis; in octo partes separandus. Teratur in pulverem. Fiant pilulae numero viginti; in capsulas ingerendae. Mitte in capsulis. Dentur talia suppositoria sex. Da tales pulveres quinque. Conterantur ut fiat insufflatio. Da unguenti iodi semi-unciam. In phiala obturata servandus. Mitte trochiscos gambir (indecl.) numero quattuor et viginti. Signetur: Pro re nata.

11. Latinize—

Formate of potassium, elixir of formates, aqueous fluid extract of cinchona, lactate of calcium, apiol, bifluoride of ammonium, phenolphthaleïn, cacodylate of sodium, glycerophosphate of quinine, trioxymethylene, picric acid, hydrated chloride of calcium, stronger paste of resorcinol.

PHARMACEUTICAL LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

First and second declension nouns which, with their English equivalents, may be found in a pharmacopœia or dispensatory, are omitted from this vocabulary. But nouns of the third, fourth, and fifth declensions, practically all adjectives used in pharmaceutical titles, as well as verbs, prepositions, and other parts of speech which the prescriber may use in his directions to the dispenser, are included. In short, the words included are those words concerning which the student is apt to consult a dictionary.

If the declension is not given, it is understood that the noun belongs to the first declension if it ends in -a, and to the second, if the ending is -us, or -um.

The gender is indicated for nouns of the third, fourth and fifth declensions, but is omitted for first and for second declension nouns, unless these happen to be exceptions to the general rule given on page 27.

All Latin words are accented, and are divided to show the vowel sound of the accented syllable. If the accented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel has the short sound; if the accented syllable ends in a vowel, the latter has the long sound. Thus: acē'tum, but acĕt'icum.

Verbs are generally given in the indicative, first person, singular, although this verb-form never occurs in prescription Latin.

a, ab, abs, prep. (with abl.), by or from
aa, ana, Gr., indecl., of each
ab'ies, (-ētis), f., 3d, fir (tree)
abra'do, 3d, conjug., I scrape or shave
absen'tia, 1st, absence
absque, prep. (with abl.), without
ac, conj., and
accura'te, adv., accurately
accura'te pensus, accurately weighed
ā'cer, ā'cris, ā'cre, adj., sharp
acer'bitas (-ātis), f., 3d, sourness, acidity
acer'bus (-a, -um), sour severe
acē'tas (-atis), m., 3d, acetate
acet'icus (-a, -um), acetic
aceto'num, n., 2d, acetone
acē'tum, n., 2d, vinegar
acid'itas (-atis), f., 3d, acidity
ac'idum, n., 2d, acid
acid'ulus (-a, -um), sour
ac'idus (-a, -um), adj., acid
aconitī'na, aconitine
aconi'tum, aconite
ac'tus, m., 4th, the act
a'cus, f., 4th, a needle
ad, prep., (with acc.) to, up to
ad'de, verb, imper., 3 conj., add thou
ā'deps, ăd'ipis, m., 3d, lard
ā'deps anserī'nus, goose grease
ā'deps ovil'lus (sevum), mutton suet
ā'deps si'ne sa'le, unsalted lard
ā'deps suil'lus (adj.), hog lard
ā'deps suis (gen. of sus) **scro'fae,** hog lard
adhaesi'vus (-a, -um), adhesive
adjic'io, 3d conj., I add to
administro, 1st conj., I administer
aequab'ilis (-le), adj., uniform
aequā'lis (-le), adj., equal
ā'ĕr (gen. **ā'eris**) m., 3d, the air

ae'tas, aeta'tis, f., 3d, age
ae'ther (-is), m., 3d, ether
ae'thyl (-is), n., 3d, ethyl
ae'thylis (-lis), m., 3d, ethyl
affun'de, 3d conj., pour upon
agăr'icus, 2d, mushroom
ag'ita, 1st conj., shake
albū'men (-inis), 3d, albumen
al'bus (-a, -um), white
al'cohol (-olis), n., 3d, alcohol
alcoho'lum, 2d, alcohol
alcohol'icus (-a, -um), alcoholic
aldehȳ'dum, aldehyde
al'ga, f., 1st, a seaweed
alimen'tum, food
al'iquot, indeclinable adj., a few, equal
alkalī'nus (-a, -um), alkaline
al'levo, 1st conj., I ease (pain)
al'liga, 1st conj., bind (thou)
al'lium, garlic
al'nus, f., 2d, the alder
al'oë, ēs, f., 1st, Gr., aloe
al'ter, (-era, -erum), adj., one of two
alter'nus (-a, -um), alternate
ălu'men, alū'minis, n., 3d, alum
alu'minum, aluminum (element)
alu'ta, 1st, plaster-leather
amarit'ies (-ei), 5th, bitterness
ama'rus (-a, -um), bitter
america'nus (-a, -um), American
amian'tus, 2d, asbestos
ammo'nia, ammonia (NH_3)
ammoni'acum, ammoniac
ammonia'tus (-a, -um), ammoniated
ammo'nium, ammonium (NH_4)
amph'ora, a jar
ampul'la, a small vessel or bottle
amyg'dala, the almond (the drug)
amyg'dalus, f., 2d, the almond tree
a'myl (-lis), 3d, or indcl., amyl
amyl'icus (-a, -um), amylic
am'ylum, starch
an- prefix, meaning without
ang'licus (-a, -um) English
angus'tus (-a, -um), narrow
angustifo'lius (-a, -um), narrow-leaved
an'imal (-alis), (pl. animalia) 3d, an animal
anima'lis (-e), adj., 3d, pertaining to animal
anisa'tus (-a, -um), imbued w. anise
an'nus, a year
an'nuus (-a, -um), annual
an'ser (-eris), m., 3d, goose
an'te, prep. (w. acc.), before
anthelmin'ticus (-a, -um), against worms
an'themis (-ĭdis), f., 3d, Roman chamomile
antimō'nium, antimony
antimoniā'lis (-e), antimonial
antisep'ticus (-a, -um), antiseptic
ape'riens (-entis), adj., aperient
ape'rio, v., 4th conj., I open
aper'tus (-a, -um), without cover
a'pex (-icis), m., 3d, top or point
ap'iol (-ōlis), n., 3d, apiol
apio'lum, apiol
a'pis (gen. apis), f., 3d, bee
apothe'ca, a store house, a drug store
apparā'tus, m., 4th, apparatus
ap'plico, v., 1st, conj., I apply
ā'qua, water
aquo'sus (-a, -um), watery
arab'icus (-a, -um), arabic
ar'bor (-ŏris), f., 3d, a tree
are'na, sand
argen'tum, silver
argil'la, white clay
aromat'icus (-a, -um), aromatic
ars (gen. **artis**), f., 3d, art
ar'senas (-atis), m., 3d, arsenate
arsenica'lis (-e), 3d, arsenical
arsen'icum, arsenic
ar'senis (-itis), m., 3d, arsenite
asbes'tos (-i), m., 2d, (Gr.), asbestos
asel'lus, the codfish
asep'ticus (-a, -um), aseptic
astrin'gens (-tis), 3d, astringent
a'ter, atra (f.), **atrum** (n.), jet black
atropurpu'reus (-a, -um), dark purple
au'dio, 4th, conj., I hear
au'reus (-a, -um), golden
aurina'rium, suppository for the ear
au'ris (gen. **auris**), f., 3d, the ear
au'rum, gold
aut, conj., or
axun'gia, lard
Bac'ca, berry
bal'neum, bath

bal'neum aquae, a water bath
bal'neum are'nae, a sand bath
bal'neo aquo'so, on a water bath
bal'neo areno'so, on a sand bath
bal'samum, balsam
balsam'icus (-a, -um), balsamic
barbaden'sis (-e), from Barbadoes
ba'rium, barium (element)
be'ne, adv., well
benze'num, benzene
benzi'num, petroleum benzin
ben'zoas (-atis), m., 3d, benzoate
benzoa'tus (-a, -um), benzoated
benzo'icus (-a, -um), benzoic
benzoina'tus (-a, -um), benzoinated
ben'zol (-olis), n., 3d, (benzo'lum), benzol
ber'beris (-idis), f., 3d, barberry
bet'ula, birch
bī'bo, 3d conj., I drink
bien'nis (-e), bi-yearly
bis, num. adj., twice
bismū'thum, bismuth
bo'lus, a lump, a large pill
bo'nus (-a, -um), good
bo'rax (-ācis), m., 3d, borax
bo'ricus (-a, -um), (borac'icus), boric
bŏs (gen. **bōvis**), m., 3d, an ox
bovī'nus (-a, -um), pertaining to beef
brev'is (-e), 3d, short
britan'nicus (-a, -um), British
brō'midum, a bromide
brō'mum, bromine
bū'bulus (-a, -um), pert. to beef
bū'chu, n., indecl., buchu
būginā'rium, a nasal bougie
bul'la, a blister
bul'liens (-entis), 3d, boiling
bul'lio, v., 4th conj., I boil
burgun'dicus (-a, -um), Burgundy (adj.)
bū'tyrum, butter
bū'tyrum cacao'nis, cacao butter
by'ne (-es), f., 1st, malt
Caca'o (-ōnis), m., 3d, indecl. in U. S. P.
cad'mium, cadmium
cadu'cus (-a, -um), perishable
caeru'leus (-a, -um), blue
cae'sius (-a, -um), bluish gray
cajupu'ti, n., indecl., cajuput
cal'cium, calcium (element)
calefa'ciens (-entis), warning
calefa'cio, v., 3d, I warm
calen'dula, marigold
cal'idus (-a, -um), warm
calom'elas (Gr. gen. calomelanos), calomel
ca'lor (-ōris), m., 3d, heat
calx, (gen. **calcis**), f., 3d, lime
camphora'tus (-a, -um), camphorated
canaden'sis (-e), Canadian
can'nabis (-bis), f., 3d, hemp
can'tharis (-idis), f., 3d, Spanish fly
caout'chouc, indecl., rubber
capac'itas (-atis), f., 3d, capacity
capen'sis (-e), from Cape Colony
capil'lus, hair
ca'pio, v., 3d, I take
cap'sula, a capsule
cap'sulae amyla'ceae, cachets
car'basus, f., 2d, gauze
car'bo (-ōnis), m., 3d, charcoal
carbola'tus (-a, -um), carbolated
carbol'icus (-a, -um), carbolic
carb'onas (-atis), m., 3d, carbonate
carbon'icus (-a, -um), carbonated
ca'rica, fig
ca'ro (gen. **carnis**), f., 3d, meat
caryophyl'lus, clove
casca'ra, f., 1st, cascara
ca'sus (-us), m., 4th, occurrence
cataplas'ma (-atis), n., 3d, poultice
cat'echu, n., indecl., catechu
cathar'ticum, a cathartic
cathar'ticus (-a, -um), adj., cathartic
cau'lis (gen. **caulis**), m., 3d, a stem
cau'sa, a reason
caus'ticum, a caustic
caus'ticus (-a, -um), caustic (adj.)
cau'te, adv., carefully
ce'drus, f., 2d, cedar
centigram'ma (-atis), n., 3d, centigramme
centimē'trum, centimeter
cen'tum, indecl. adj., one hundred
ce'pa, onion
ce'ra, wax
cer'asus, cherry
cera'tum, cerate
cerea'lis (-e), 3d, cereal (adj.)

cere'olus, a bougie
ce'rium, cerium (element)
cer'vus, a stag
chalybeā'tus (-a, -um), pert. to iron
char'ta (kar'ta), a paper
chart'ula, a small paper
chinen'sis (-e), 3d, Chinese
chirur'gicus (-a, -um), surgical
chlo'ral, n., 3d, chloral
chlor'alum, 2d, chloral
chlo'ras (-atis), m., 3d, chlorate
chlora'tum (Germ. Ph.), chloride
chlo'ridum, chloride
chlo'ricum (Germ. Ph.), chlorate
chlo'ricus (-a, -um), chloric
chlorina'tus (-a, -um), chlorinated
chlo'rum, chlorine
chocola'ta, f., 1st, chocolate
chro'mas (-atis), m., 3d, chromate
chro'micus (-a, -um), chromic
chro'mium, chromium (element)
cī'bus, food, meal
cilic'ium, strainer (woolen)
cine'reus (-a, -um), gray, ashy
ci'nis (-eris), m., 3d, ash
circa, circum, prep. (acc.), around
cis, prep. (acc.), on this side of
ci'to, adv., quickly
ci'tras (-ātis), m., 3d, citrate
ci'tricus (-a, -um), citric
citra'tus (-a, -um), citrated
clau'do, 3d conj., I close
coag'ulo, 1st conj., I curdle
co'ca, 1st, coca
coc'cus, a berry
coc'cus, cochineal
cochlea're (-is), n., 3d, spoonful
coc'tus (-a, -um), boiled
co'dex (-icis), m., 3d, a formulary
coeru'leus (-a, -um), blue
co'la, Kola nut
co'la, v., imp., 1st, conj., strain (thou)
colatu'ra, the strained liquid
cola'tus (-a, -um), strained (adj.)
collemplas'trum, rubber plaster (German Phar.)
collo'dium, collodion
collunā'rium, a nasal douche
col'luo, v., 3d, conj., I rinse
colluto'rium, mouth wash
collȳ'rium, eye wash
co'lo, v., 1st, conj. I strain
colloi'dalis (-e), 3d, colloidal
colocȳn'this (-idis), f., 3d, colocynth
colonien'sis (-e) pertaining to Cologne
co'lor (-ōris), m., 3d, color
colo're, v., imp., color (thou)
colora'tus (-a, -um), colored
colore'tur, subjunct., pass., let it be colored
cō'lum, a strainer
commin'uo, 3d, conjug., I reduce to smaller particles
commis'ceo, 2d conjug., I mix together
commū'nis (-e), common
compo'no, 3d conj., I compound
compos'itus (-a, -um), compound
compres'sus (-a, -um), compressed
conci'do, 3d conj., I cut into pieces
con'dio, v., 4th conj., I pickle
conduran'go, indecl., condurango
confec'tio (-onis), f., 3d, confection
con'gius, a gallon
conser'va, a jam-like confection
conser'vo, 1st conj., I keep
consper'go, 3d conj., I dust with
conte'ro, 3d conj., I grind or triturate
con'tra, prep. (acc.), against
contun'do, 3d conj., I pound
contu'sus (-a, -um), bruised
co'quo, 3d conj., I boil
cordia'le (-is), (pl. ia), **n.,** 3d, cordial
cor'mus, a corm
cor'nu (-us), n., 4th, a horn
cor'tex (-icis), m., or f., 3d, bark
cras, adv. or noun, to-morrow
cras'se, adv., coarsely
crē'mor (-oris), m., 3d, a cream
cre'sol (-olis), n., 3d, cresol
crē'ta, chalk
cribra'tus (-a, -um), sifted
cri'bro, 1st conj., I sift
cri'brum, a sieve
crina'lis (-e), pertaining to hair
cris'pus (-a, -um), curled
croca'tus (-a, -um), pertaining to saffron
cro'ton (-ōnis), m., 3d, croton
cru'dus (-a, -um), crude
crystal'linus (-a, -um), crystalline

crystal'lus, (or **-um**), 2d, a crystal
cu'bicus (**-a, -um**), cubic
cucu'mis (**-eris**), 3d, cucumber
cum, prep. (abl.), with
cu'prum, copper
cy'athus 2d, a wine glass
Da, v., imp., 1st conj., give
damasce'nus (**-a, -um**), Damascan
decan'drus (**-a, -um**), with 10 stamens
de'cem, num. adj., ten
decigram'ma (**-ătis**), n., 3d, 0.1 Gm.
decime'trum, 2d, 0.1 Meter.
dec'imus (**-a, -um**), ordinal, tenth
decoc'tum, decoction
decolora'tus (**-a, -um**), decolorized
deco'quo, 3d, I boil down
decortica'tus (**-a, -um**), peeled
defaeca'tus (**-a, -um**), refined
de'in, adv., then
dein'de, adv., then
denta'tus (**-a, -um**), dentate
deliques'cens (**-tis**), adj., (p.), deliquescent
demul'cens (**-tis**), adj., (p.), softening, demulcent
denigra'tus (**-a, -um**), protected from light (blackened)
dens (**-tis**), m., 3d, tooth
dentifric'ium, dentifrice
depura'tus (**-a, -um**), clarified
despuma'tus (**-a, -um**), clarified
despu'mo, v., 1st conj., I skim
destilla'tus (**-a, -um**), distilled
destil'lo, 1st conj., I distil
detanna'tus (**-a, -um**), detannated
deter'geo, 2d conj., I cleanse
deter'gens (**-tis**), adj. (p.), cleansing
de'tur (pl. **dentur**), let it (them) be given
dex'ter (**-tra, -trum**), right
diăch'ylon, n., indecl., see lead plaster
dialysa'tus (**-a, -um**), dialysed
dichro'mas (**-ātis**), dichromate
dī'ēs (**-ēi**), m., or f., 5th, day
ter in die, three times a day
dig'ero, 3d conj., to digest
digita'lis (**-lis**), f., 3d, digitalis
digita'tus (**-a, -um**), fingered
dilap'sus (**-a, -um**), effloresced
dil'uo, 3d conj., I dilute
dilu'tus (**-a, -um**), diluted
dimid'ium, n., a half
dimid'ius (**-a, -um**), adj., half
unciae dimidium, half of an ounce
unciae pars dimidia, half part of an ounce
dispenso, 1st conj., I dispense
div'ido, 3d conj., I divide
do, 1st conj., I give
domes'ticus (**-a, -um**), domestic
do'sis (**-sis**), 3d, a dose
drach'ma, 1st, drachm
dra'co (**-onis**), 3d, dragon
sanguis draconis, dragon's blood
duct'ilis (**-e**), plastic
dul'cis (**-e**), sweet
duo, duae, duo, two
duod'ecim, indecl., twelve
du'plex (**-cis**), double
du'rus (**-a, -um**), hard
E, before cons., prep. (abl.), **out of**
edu'lis (**-e**), edible
efferves'cens (**-tis**), 3d, effervescing
effervescen'tia, n., effervescence
in statu effervescentiae
ejus'dem (gen. of idem), of the same
elaeosaccharum, oil sugar
elas'ticus (**-a, -um**), elastic
electropoe'icus (**-a, -um**), electricity producing
electua'rium, electuary
elix'ir (**-ris**), n., 3d, elixir
embroca'tio (**-ōnis**), 3d, embrocation
emolliens (part. of emollio, 4th), softening
emul'gens, 3d, emulsifying agent
emul'sio (**-onis**), f., 3d, emulsion
emul'sum, 2d, emulsion
epispas'ticus (**-a, -um**), blistering
erig'eron (**-rontis**), m., 3d, erigeron
eriodict'yon (**-tyi**), n., 2d, eriodictyon
essen'tia, essence
et, conjunction, and
eucalyp'tol (**-olis**), n., 3d, eucalyptol
eu'genol (**-olis**), n., 3d, eugenol
europae'us (**-a, -um**), European
evapo'ro, 1st conj., I evaporate
ex, prep. (abl.), from
excip'iens (**-tis**), n., 3d, an excipient

exhib'eo, 2d conj., I give (medicine)
ex'pers, (-tis), adj., free from
alcoholis expers, free from alcohol
expres'sus (-a, -um), expressed
exsicca'tus (-a, -um), exsiccated
exten'do, 3d conj., I spread
exten'sus (-a, -um), spread
extract'um, an extract
Fa'ba, 1st, a bean
fac, irreg. verb, make
fa'cies (-ei), f., 5th, face
fa'cio, 3d, I make
fari'na, flour
fas'cia, a bandage
fastigia'tus (-a, -um), tapering
fe'bris (-bris), f., 3d, a fever
fel (gen. **fellis**), n., 3d, bile
fermen'tum, yeast
ferra'tus (-a, -um), containing iron
fer'rum, iron
fer'vens (-tis), 3d, hot
fet'idus (-a, -um), fetid
fi'at, let it be made
fic'tilis (-e), 3d, pertaining to earthenware
fi'cus, 2d or 4th, fig
fi'lix (-ĭcis), f., 3d, a fern
fil'tro, 1st conj., I filter
fil'trum, a filter
fi'o, irreg. v., to be made
fis'tula, a small tube
fla'vus (-a, -um), yellow
flex'ilis (-e), 3d, flexible
florenti'nus (-a, -um), Florentine
flos (gen. **flo'ris**), m., 3d, flower
fluidextrac'tum, a fluid extract
fluidrach'ma, 1st, a fluidrachm
fluiduncia, a fluid ounce
foet'idus (-a, -um), fetid
fo'lium, a leaf
fomen'tum, a fomentation
fons (-tis), m., 3d, fountain
fonta'nus (-a, -um), pertaining to fountain
for'ma, n., shape
formo, 1st conj., I form
for'mula, a formula
for'tis (-e), 3d, strong
fo'tus (-us), m., 4th, a fomentation
frag'ilis (-e), 3d, brittle
fra'grans, 3d, fragrant
fren'do, 3d conj., I grind
fri'co, 1st conj., I rub
fric'tio (-ōnis), f., 3d, friction
frig'idus (-a, -um), cold
fruc'tus (-us), m., 4th, fruit
frumen'tum, grain
frutes'cens, 3d, shrubby
fru'tex (-icis), m., 3d, a shrub
ful'vus (-a, -um), tawny (in color)
fu'mans (-tis), 3d, fuming
fu'mus, smoke
fun'do, 3d conj., I pour out
fus'cus (-a, -um), (dark) brown
fu'sus (-a, -um), melted
ga'dus mor'rhua, cod fish
gal'licus (-a, -um), gallic (French)
gargaris'ma (-mătis), n., 3d, gargle
gas (gen. **ga'sis**), n., 3d, gas
ga'se reple'tus, charged with gas
gelati'na, a jelly
gelati'num, gelatin
ge'nus (-ĕris), n., 3d, genus (biologic)
german'icus (-a, -um), German
gla'ber (-bra, -brum), smooth
glacia'lis (-e), 3d, ice-like
glan'dula, a gland
glob'ula, a globule (also globular)
glu'ten (-inis), n., 3d, gluten
glycerina'tus (-a, -um), glycerinated
glyceri'num, glycerin
glyceri'tum, glycerite
grada'tim, adv., gradually
gra'men (-inis), n., 3d, grass
gram'ma (-ătis), n., 3d, gramme
granula'tus (-a, -um), granulated
gran'ulum, a granule
gra'num, 2d, a grain (1 gr.)
grave'olens (-tis), 3d, strong-smelling
gros'sus (-a, -um), coarse
gua'iacol (gwa'yacol), (-olis), n., 3d, guaiacol
guaiaco'lum, guaiacol
gum'mi, n., indecl., gum
gum'mifer, 2d, gum bearing
gummo'sus (-a, -um), gummy
gus'tus (-tus), m., 4th, taste
gut'ta, a drop
gutta'tim, adv., drop by drop
gut'ti, indecl., gamboge

Hamame'lis (-idis), f., 3d witch hazel
haus'tus (-us), m., 4th, a draught
hedeo'ma (-ae), 1st, pennyroyal
he'par (gen. **hep'atis**), n., 3d, liver
her'ba, herb
herba'ceus (-a, -um), herbaceous
hirsu'tus (-a, -um), bristly
hiru'do (gen. **hiru'dinis**), f., 3d, leech
ho'ra, an hour
  qua'que hora, every hour
  qua'que hora secunda, every second hour
hor'deum, barley
humes'cens (-tis), 3d, deliquescent
hu'midus (-a, -um), wet
hydrar'gyrum, mercury
hy'dras (-atis), m., 3d, hydrate
hydras'tis, (gen. **hydrastis**), f., 3d, hydrastis
hydra'tus (-a, -um), hydrated
hydrobrō'micus (-a, -um), hydrobromic
hydrocyan'icus (-a, -um), hydrocyanic
hydroge'nium, hydrogen
hy'dromel (-llis), n., 3d, diluted honey
hydro'sus (-a, -um), watery
hydrox'idum, hydroxide
hyoscy'amus, henbane
hyp'nal (-lis), n., 3d, hypnal
hypoder'micus (-a, -um), hypodermic
hypophos'phis (-itis), m., 3d, hypophosphite
hyposul'phis (-itis), m., 3d, hyposulphite
Ibī'dem, adv., in that place
ich'thyol (-olis), n., 3d, ichthyol
ig'nis (-nis), m., 3d, fire
immatu'rus (-a, -um), unripe
im'plico, 1st conj., I envelope
impu'rus (-a, -um), impure
in, prep. (w. abl.), in
in, prep. (w. acc.), into
inci'sus (-a, -um), cut into pieces
in'dicus (-a, -um), Indian
indu'co, 3d conj., I spread
indura'tus (-a, -um), hardened
infla'tus (-a, um), inflated
infra, prep (w. acc.), below
infundib'ulum, funnel
infun'do, 3d conj., I pour in, I infuse
infu'so, 1st conj., I infuse
infu'sum, an infusion
inhala'tio (-ōnis), f., 3d, inhalation
injec'tio (-ōnis), f., 3d, injection
innoc'uus (-a, -um), harmless
inodo'rus (-a, -um), without odor
insper'go, 3d, I sprinkle upon
instan'ter, adv., instantly
instil'lo, 1st conj., I drop into
insuffla'tio (-onis), f., 3d, insufflation
in'ter, prep. (w. acc.), between
in'tra, prep. (w. acc.), within
inunc'tio (-ōnis), f., 3d, inunction
invol'vo, 3d conj., I surround (with)
iŏd'ĭdum, iodide
iŏd'olum, iodol
iō'dum, iodine
ī'ris (gen. **ī'ridis**), f., 3d, iris
ital'icus (-a, -um), Italian
Jaboran'di, n., indecl., jaborandi
jamaïcen'sis (-e), 3d, pertaining to Jamaica
japon'icus (-a, -um), Japanese
je'cur (gen. **jec'oris**), n., 3d, liver
jū'glans (-ndis), f., 3d, walnut
jus (gen. **juris**), n., 3d, broth
jus'culum, gruel, soup
jux'ta, prep. (w. acc.), next to
Ka'lium, potassium
kaoli'num, kaolin
kerati'num, keratin
kilogram'ma (-ătis), n., 3d, kilogramme
ki'no, n., indecl., kino
Lac' (gen. **lactis**), n., 3d, milk
lac'ticus (-a, -um), lactic
lage'na, bottle (modern def.)
lamel'la, thin slice, phar., eye discs
lam'ina, thin plate
la'na, wool
la'neus (-a, -um), woolen
lan'ula, flannel
la'pis (-idis), m., 3d, a stone
la'rix (-icis), f., 3d, larch
la'tex (-icis), m., 3d, milk juice
la'tus (-a, -um), wide
laurocer'asus, cherry laurel
laxati'vus (-a, -um), laxative

le'nis (-e), 3d, gentle
len'tus (-a, -um), soft
lev'is (-e), 3d, light in weight
lib'itum (ad libitum, as much as pleases)
li'bra, a pound
ligamen'tum, bandage
lig'neus (-a, -um), wooden
lig'num, wood
li'mon (-ōnis), f., 3d, lemon
lim'pidus (-a, -um), clear
linc'tus (-us), m., 4th, a syrupy preparation (Br.)
liniment'um, liniment
lin'teum, linen
lin'teus, -a -um, pertaining to linen
liquefa'cio, 3d conj., I melt
liquefac'tus(-a, -um), liquefied
liq'uidum, a liquid
liq'uidus (-a, -um), liquid (adj.)
liquirit'ia (-shia), licorice
li'quo, 1st conj., I liquefy
li'quor (-ōris), m., 3d, a liquor
lith'ium, lithium (element)
lon'gus (-a, -um), long (adj.)
lo'tio (-ōnis), f., 3d, lotion
lo'tus (-a, -um), washed
lu'bricans, 3d, lubricating
lu'teus (-a, -um), golden yellow
lu'tum, luting
lux (gen. **lūcis**), f., 3d, light
lyt'ta, 1st, cantharides
Mac'ero, 1st conj., I macerate
ma'cis (-idis), f., 3d, mace
macula'tus (-a, -um), spotted
magis'ter (-tri), m., 2d, master
magne'sium, magnesium (element)
mag'nus (-a, -um), large
ma'jor, comp. of magnus, larger
ma'lum, apple
man'ganum, manganese (element)
man'ica, filter sack
ma'nus (-us), f., 4th, hand
mar'go (-inis), m., 3d, margin
marit'imus (-a, -um), marine (adj.)
mar'mor (-ŏris), n., 3d, marble
maryland'icus (-a, -um), from Maryland
mas'tiche (-ēs), f., 1st, mastic
mate'ria, material
matu'rus (-a, -um), ripe
max'imus (-a, -um), largest
medicamen'tum, a medicine
medica'tus (-a, -um), medicated
medicina'lis (-e), 3d, medicinal
med'icus (-a, -um), medical
medio'cris (-e), middling
me'dius (-a, -um), middle-sized
medul'la, marrow
mel (gen. **mellis**), n., 3d, honey
melli'ta, medicated honeys
men'struum, solvent used in extraction
mensu'ra, a measure
men'thol (-olis), n., 3d, menthol
merid'ies (-ei), m., 5th, noon
metal'licus (-a, -um), metallic
methyla'tus (-a, -um), methylated
methyl'icus (-a, -um), methylic
me'thyl (-ylis), n., 3d, methyl
me'trum, meter
mi'ca, crumb
mi'ca pa'nis, crum of bread
mil'le, indecl., 1,000
milligram'ma (-ătis), n., 3d, .001 Gm.
millime'trum, .001 Meter.
min'imum, a minim
min'imus -a, -um), smallest
mis'ceo, 2d conj., I mix
mistu'ra, a mixture
mitiga'tus (-a, -um), mitigated
mi'tis (-e), 3d, mild
mit'to, 3d conj., I send
mix'tus (-a, -um), mixed
mod'icus (-a, -um), medium-sized
mod'ulus, a mould (for suppositories, etc.)
mo'dus, manner
modo dicto, in the manner dictated
mo'la, mill
mo'les, (-lis), f. 3d, a mass
molli'num, a superfatted soap
mol'lis (-e), 3d, soft
monta'nus (-a, -um), pert. to mountains
mor'rhua, the cod
morta'rium, a mortar
mos (gen. **moris**), manner
more dicto, as directed
mucila'go (-ginis), f. 3d, mucilage
muriat'icus (-a, -um), muriatic
musca'rius(-a, -um), from musca (a fly)

Naph'thol (-olis), n., 3d, naphthol
narthe'cium, gallipot (for ointments)
na'trium, sodium (element)
natura'lis (-e), 3d, natural
ne, adv., no, not (w. subjunct.)
neb'ula, a spray
neutra'lis (-e), 3d, neutral
ni'ger, nigra, nigrum, black
ni'tras (-ātis), m., 3d, nitrate
ni'tricus (-a, -um), nitric
ni'tris (-itis), m., 3d, nitrite
nitro'sus (-a, -um), nitrous
niva'lis (-e), 3d, pert. to snow
no'men (-inis), n., 3d, a name
non, adv., not
no'vus (-a, -um), new
nox (gen. **noctis**), night
nucif'erus (-a, -um), nut-bearing
nu'merus, a number
num'mus, coin
ne tradas sine nummo (C. O. D.)
nu'triens (-tis), 3d, nourishing
nux (gen. nūcis) f. 3d., a nut
Obtura'tus (-a, -um), stoppered
octa'rius, pint
oc'to, indecl., eight
oc'ulus, eye
o'dor (-ōris), m., 3d, odor
odora'tus (-a, -um), odorous
officiā'lis (-e), 3d, pharmacopoeial
officinā'lis (-e), 3d, pertaining to the shop or store
officina'rus (-a, -um), see officinalis
o'leas (-ātis), -m, 3d, an oleate
olea'tum, 2d, a mixture of oleate and oleic acid
ole'icus (-a, -um), oleic
oleoresī'na, an oleo-resin
oleo'sus (-a, -um), oily
o'leum, oil
olī'va, olive
ol'la, a jar
olla fic'tilis, earthenware jar
om'nia (om'nium), all (noun)
o'pe (abl. of **ops**), by means of
oper'tus (-a, -um), covered
ophthal'micus (-a, -um), pertaining to the eye
op'timus (-a, -um), best
o'pus (gen. **op'eris**), n., 3d, work
orig'anum, origanum
ory'za, rice
os (gen. **ō'ris**), n., 3d, mouth
os (gen. **ossis**), n, 3d, bone
ovil'lus (-a, -um), pertaining to sheep
o'vis (gen. **ovis**), f, 3d, sheep
o'vum, egg
ox'alas (-ātis), m, 3d, oxalate
oxal'icus (-a, -um), oxalic
ox'idum, oxide
oxyge'nium, oxygen
ox'ymel (-llis), a preparation of honey and vinegar
Pal'lidus (-a, -um), pale
pan'creas (-ātis), n, 3d, pancreas
pancreat'icus (-a, -um), pancreatic
pa'nis (gen. **panis**), m, 3d, bread
mica panis, bread crumb
pan'nus, cloth
papa'ver (-ĕris), n, 3d, poppy
para'tus (-a, -um), prepared
pa'ro, 1st conj., I prepare
pars (gen. **partis**), f, 3d, a part
partes aequales, equal parts
parvifo'rus (-a, -um), small flowered
par'vulus (-a, -um), very small
par'vus (-a, -um), small
pas'sae or **passulae,** pl., raisins
pas'ta, a paste
pastil'lus, a pastile
pauciflo'rus (-a, -um), sparsely-flowered
pectora'lis (-e,), 3d, pectoral
pec'tus (-ŏris), n, 3d, the chest
pelta'tus (-a, -um), shield-like
pen'dens (-tis), 3d, weighing
suppositorium pendens grana triginta, a suppository weighing 30 gr.
pen'do, 3d, conj., I weigh
penicil'lum, a small brush
penic'ulus, a small brush
pe'po (-ŏnis), m, 3d, pumpkin
peptona'tus (-a, -um), peptonised
per, prep. (w. acc.), through
perco'lo, 1st conj., I percolate
perco'lum, a percolator

perman'ganas (-atis), m, 3d, permanganate
per'sio (-ōnis), f, 3d, cudbear
pertus'sis (not lengthening) m, 3d, whooping cough
peruvia'nus (-a, -um), Peruvian
pes'sus, 2d, a pessary
pet'alum, a petal
pharmaceu'ticus (-a, -um), pharmaceutical
phel'lus, a cork
phe'nol (-ōlis), n, 3d, phenol
phenola'tus (-a, -um), phenolated
phī'ala, a phial
phos'phas (-ātis), m, 3d, phosphate
phos'phis (-itis), m, 3d, phosphite
phosphora'tus (-a, -um), phosphorated
phosphor'icus (-a, -um), phosphoric
phosphoro'sus(-a, -um), phosphorous
phthi'sis (not lenghening), f, 3d, consumption
physiolog'icus (-a, -um), physiological
pigmen'tum, paint
pī'la, a ball
pil'ula, a pill, a small ball
pingue'do (-inis), f, 3d, fat
pin'guis (-e), 3d, fatty
pī'per (-ĕris), n, 3d, pepper
piperi'tus (-a, -um), peppery
pis'cis (-cis), m, 3d, a fish
pix (gen. **pīcis**), f, 3d, tar
plas'ma (-ātis), n, 3d, a non-fatty ointment
plat'inum, platinum (element)
plum'bum, lead (element)
pluvia'lis (-e), 3d, pertaining to rain
pol'lex (-icis), m, 3d, an inch (thumb)
poma'tus (-a, -um), pertaining to apples
poma'tum, pomade
pondero'sus (-a, -um), heavy
pon'dus (-ĕris), n, 3d, a weight
portensis (-e), 3d, port (adj.)
por'tio (-ōnis), f, 3d, a portion
portion'ibus par'ibus, in equal portion
pŏst, prep. (w. acc.), after
posterius, neut. of posterior
potas'sium, potassium (element)
po'tio (-ōnis), f, 3d, a drink
po'tus (-us), m, 4th, a drink
prae, prep. (w. abl.), before
praecipita'tus(-a, -um), precipitated
praepara'tio (-ōnis), f, 3d, preparation
praepara'tus (-a, -um), prepared
prae'paro, 1st conj., I prepare
praescri'bo, 3d, I prescribe
praescrip'tio (-ōnis),f , 3d, a prescription
pran'dium, dinner
pre'lum, a press
pri'mus (-a, -um), first
pro, prep. (w. abl.), before, for
procum'bens, 3d, prostrate
pro'pe, prep. (w. acc.), near
pro'prius (-a, -um), suitable
protein'icus (-a, -um), pertaining to protein
pubes'cens, 3d, downy
pul'mo (-ōnis), m, 3d, lung
pul'pa, a pulp
pulvĕ'reus (-a, -um), pulverulent
pulvera'tus (-a, -um), pulverized
pul'vero, 1st, conj., I pulverize
pul'vis (gen. **pulvĕris**), m, 3d, a powder
pu'mex (-icis), m, 3d, pumice
pur'gans (-tis), 3d, purging
pur'gus (-a, -um), purgative
purifica'tus (-a, -um,), purified
purpu'reus (-a, -um), purple
pu'rus (-a, -um), pure
pyrogal'licus (-a, -um), pyrogallic
pyrogal'lol (-olis), n, 3d, pyrogallol
pyroligneo'sus (-a, -um), pyroligneous
pyx'is (-idis), f, 3d, a pill box
pyx'is charta'cea, powder box
Quad'rans (-tis), m, 3d, a quarter
quan'titas (-ātis), f, 3d, quantity
quantitas sufficiens, a sufficient quantity
quan'tum, adv., as much as
quantum satis
quantum sufficiat
quantum sufficit
} as much as is sufficient
quantum velis, as much as you please

qua'que hora, every hour
quar'tus (-a, -um), ordinal number, fourth
quat'tuor, cardinal num., indecl., four
quer'cus (-us), f, 4th, oak
quin'decim, cardinal num., indecl., fifteen
quinī'na, quinine
quin'que, cardinal num., indecl., five
quin'tus (-a, -um), ordinal num., fifth
Racemo'sus(-a, -um), having racemes
ra'dix (-īcis), f, 3d, root
ra'sus (-a, -um), shredded
ra'tio (-ōnis), f, 3d, proportion
pro ratione aetatis, in proportion to age
re'cens (-tis), 3d, fresh
recip'io, 3d, conj., I take
rec'ipe, take thou
recta'lis (-e), 3d, rectal
rectifica'tus (-a, -um), rectified
redac'tus (-a, -um), reduced
reduc'tus (-a -um), reduced
refrig'ero, 1st conj., I cool
rega'lis (-e), 3d, royal
re'gius (-a, -um), royal
reme'dium, a remedy
repeti'tus (-a, -um), repeated
rep'eto, 3d conj., I repeat
res (gen. **rei**), f, 5th, a thing, an occasion
pro re (abl. of res), **nata,** as occasion requires
resid'uum, the residue
resī'na, resin
resor'cinol (-olis), n, 3d, resorcin
rham'nus, f, 2d, rhamnus
rhe'um, rhubarb
rheumat'icus (-a, -um), rheumatic
rhizo'ma (gen. **rhizo'matis**), n, 3d, rhizome
rhoe'as (gen. Gr. **rhoe'ados,** or **-adis**), f, 3d, poppy
rhus (gen. **rhoīs**), f, 3d, sumach
ric'inus, castor oil plant
rig'idus (-a, -um), stiff
ri'gor (-ōris), m, 3d, hardness
ro'borans (-tis), 3d, strengthening
robus'tus (-a, -um), hardy
rotundifo'lius (-a, -um), round-leaved
rubefa'ciens (-tis), 3d, rubefacient
ru'ber, rubra, rubrum, red
ru'mex (-icis), f, 3d, yellow dock
Sacchara'tus (-a, -um), sugared
sacchari'num, saccharin
sac'charum, sugar
saīgon'icus (-a, -um), Saigon (adj.)
sal (gen. **sā'lis**), m, or n, 3d, salt
salic'ylas (-ātis), m, 3d, sal'icylate
salicyl'icus (-a, -um), salicylic
sā'lix (-īcis), f, 3d, willow
sa'lol (-olis), n, 3d, salol
saluta'ris (-e), 3d, salutary
san'guis (-ĭnis), m, 3d, blood
sanguisu'ga, leech
san'itas (-ātis), f, 3d, state of health
sa'nus (-a, -um), healthy
sa'po (-ōnis), m, 3d, soap
saponatus (-a, -um), containing soap
sartā'go (-ĭnis), f, 3d, metallic pan
sas'safras, n, indecl., sassafras
sa'tis, enough
sati'vus (-a, -um), cultivated
satura'tus (-a, -um), saturated
satura'tio (-ōnis), f, 3d, saturation
sca'bies, -ei, f. 5th, the itch
scat'ula, a wooden box (powder box)
scru'pulus, m, 2d, a scruple
se'bum, suet
seca'le (-is), n, 3d, ergot
secale cornutum, horned ergot
secun'dum, prep. (w. acc.), in accordance with
secun'dus (-a, -um), ord., number, second
se'dans (-tis), quieting
sedati'vus (-a, -um), sedative
seli'bra, half pound
se'mel, adv., once
se'men (-ĭnis), n, 3d, seed
semi- or **sem-,** prefix., one half
se'mis (gen. **semissis**), m. 3d, a half
sem'per, adv., always
semper'virens (-tis), 3d, evergreen
sep'aro, 1st conj., I divide
sep'tem, card. num., indecl., seven
sep'ticus (-a, -um), septic
sep'timus (-a, -um), ord. num., seventh
se'quens (-tis), 3d, following

ser'icus (-a, -um), pertaining to silk
ser'icum, silk
serip'arus (-a, -um), whey-forming, curdling
serot'inus (-a, -um), late
serrula'tus (-a, -um), saw-toothed
ser'ra, a saw.
se'rum, a serum
ser'vo, 1st conj., I preserve
sesqui-, prefix, one and a half
sesun'cia, one and a half ounce
se'vum (or **se'bum**), suet
sex, card. num., indecl., six
sex'tus (-a, -um), ord. num., sixth
sicca'tus (-a, -um), dried
sic'co, 1st conj., I dry
sic'cus (-a, -um), dry
signatu'ra, the directions to the patient
sim'ilis (-e), 3d, like
sim'plex (-ĭcis), simple
si'mul, adv., together
sinapis'mus, mustard poultice
sin'don (-ŏnis), f, 3d, muslin
si'ne, prep. (w. abl.), without
sinis'ter (-tra, -trum), left
si'pho (-ōnis), m. 3d, syringe
socotri'nus (-a, -um), socotrine
so'da, sodium hydroxide
sō'dium, sodium (element)
sol (gen. **sōlis**), m, 3d, the sun
sol'idus (-a, -um), solid
solu'bilis (-e), 3d, soluble
solu'tio (-ōnis), f, 3d, a solution
solu'tus (-a, -um), dissolved
sol'vo, 3d conj., I dissolve
som'nus, sleep
sor'bilis (-e), 3d, drinkable
spe'ciēs (sing. or pl.), 5th, mixed herbs, teas
speciē'rum, gen. plural of species
specif'icum, specific
spirituo'sum medicatum, spirits (German Phar.)
spir'itus (-us), m, 4th, spirit
spir'itus vi'ni gal'lici, brandy
spir'itus vini rectifica'tus, alcohol
spissa'tus (-a, -um), thickened in consistency
spis'sus (-a, -um), thick, not fluid
spon'gia, sponge
squarro'sus (-a, -um), scaly
stan'num, tin (element)
sta'tus (-us), m, 4th, state
ster'ilis (-e), 3d, sterile
sterilisa'tus (-a, -um), sterilized
stib'ium, antimony (element)
stim'ulans (-tis), 3d, stimulating
sti'lus (sty'lus), pencil
stra'tum, a layer
stron'tium, strontium (element)
stu'pa, tow
styp'ticus (-a, -um), styptic
sty'rax (-ăcis), m, 3d, storax
sub, prep. (w, acc.), under
su'ber (-ĕris), n, 3d, cork
subera'tus (-a, -um), of cork
sublima'tus (-a, -um), sublimed
sub'ter, prep. (w, acc. or abl.), under
subti'lis (-e), 3d, fine
suc'cinum, amber
suc'cus, juice
su'go, 3d conj., I suck
suil'lus (-a, -um), pertaining to the hog
sul'fas (-atis), m., 3d, sulfate
sul'fidum, sulfide
sul'fis (-itis), m., 3d, sulfite
sulfonal (-alis), n., 3d, sulfonal
sul'fur (-uris), n., 3d, sulfur
sulfura'tus (-a, -um), sulfurated
sulfu'ricus (-a, -um), sulfuric
sulfurō'sus (-a, -um), sulfurous
su'mo, 3d conj., I take.
su'per, prep. (w. acc. or abl.), above
supposito'rium, a suppository
su'pra, prep. (w. acc.), above
sus (gen. **su'is**), common gend., 3d, hog
sylvat'icus (-a, -um), pertaining to forest
syru'pus, syrup
syru'pus fus'cus, brown syrup, molasses
Tabel'la, chocolate tablet (Br. Codex)
tablet'ta, compressed tablet
tablet'ta trituratio'nis, tablet triturate
tal'cum, 2d, talc
ta'lis (-e), 3d, such
tan'nicus (-a, -um), tannic
tartara'tus (-a, -um), tartrated
tartar'icus (-a, -um), tartaric
tar'tras (-ātis), m., 3d, tartrate

tenac'ulum, strainer frame
ten'uis (**-e**), 3d, fine, dilute
tes'ta o'vi, egg shell
ter, adv., thrice
te're, 3d conj., I rub or triturate
ter'ra, earth
ter'tius (**-a, -um**), ord. num., third
theaepoc'ulum, teacupful
theobro'ma (**-ătis**), n., 3d, cocoa
theri'aca, old name for confection of opium; modern (British), def., molasses
thi'ol (**-olis**), n., 3d, thiol
thus (gen **thūris**), n., 3d, olib'anum
thy'mol (**-olis**), n., 3d, thymol
thyroi'deum, the thyroid gland
thyroi'deus (**-a, -um**), pertaining to the thyroid
tincto'reus (**-a, -um**), pertaining to tinting, dyeing
tinctu'ra, a tincture
toluta'nus (**-a, -um**), tolutanean
tomento'sus (**-a, -um**), woolly
tos'tus (**-a, -um**), toasted, roasted
to'tus (**-a, -um**), the whole
tox'icum (Gr. toxicon), a poison
trans, prep. (w. acc.), across
traumat'icus (**-a, -um**), pertaining to wounds
tres (neut. tria), card. num., three
trip'lex (**-icis**), 3d, triple
tritura'tio (**-ōnis**), f., 3d, a trituration
trochis'cus, a troche
tu'ber (**-ĕris**), n., 3d, a tuber
tu'bulus, a small tube
tun'do, 3d, conj., I beat (into a mass)
tussila'go (**-ĭnis**), f., 3d, coltsfoot
tus'sis (gen. **tussis**), f., 3d, cough
Ul'tra, prep. or adv., beyond
um'bra, shadow
umbro'sus (**-a, -um**), shady
un'cia, ounce
un'decim, card. num., eleven
undevigin'ti, card. num., nineteen
unguen'tum, ointment
unguil'la, ointment box
u'nus (**-a, -um**), card. num., one
ura'nium, uranium (element)
urbs (**-bis**), f., 3d, city
us'tus (**-a, -um**), burnt
u'sus (gen. **usus**), m., 4th, use
ut, conj. (w. subj.), so that
u'va, a grape
Vacci'nus (**-a, -um**), pertaining to the cow
vac'uum, a vacuum
val'eras (valeria'nas), (**-ātis**), m., 3d, valerate
valer'icus (valerian'icus), (**-a, -um**), valeric
va'por (**-ōris**), m., 3d, vapor
variifo'lius (**-a, -um**), having leaves varying in shape
vas (gen. **vāsis**), n., 3d, a vessel
ve, conj., or
vel, conj., or
vena'lis (**-e**), commercial
veneno'sus (**-a, -um**), poisonous
vene'num, poison
vermis (gen. **vermis**), m., 3d, a worm
vermif'ugus, a vermifuge
ver'nix (**-īcis**), f., 3d, varnish
versic'olor (**-ōris**), 3d, variegated
ve'rus (**-a, -um**), true
ves'icans (**-tis**), 3d, blistering
vesicato'rius (**-a, -um**), blistering
veterina'rius (**-a, -um**), veterinary
vichya'nus (**-a, -um**), vichy (adj.)
vigin'ti, card. num., twenty
villo'sus (**-a, -um**), shaggy
vina'rius (**-a, -um**), pertaining to wine
vino'sus (**-a, -um**), pertaining to wine
vi'num, wine
virginia'nus (**-a, -um**), Virginian
virgin'icus (**-a, -um**), Virginian
vir'idis (**-e**), 3d, green
viro'sus (**-a, -um**), poisonous
vi'rus, a poison
vitel'lus, yolk of egg
vi'tis (gen. **vitis**), f., 3d, grape vine
vi'treus (**-a, -um**), pertaining to glass
vi'trum, glass
volat'ilis (**-e**), 3d, volatile
volumet'ricus (**-a, -um**), volumetric
vox (gen. **vōcis**), f., 3d, voice
vulga'ris (**-e**), 3d, common
Xer'icus (**-a, -um**), sherry (adj.)
Ze'a mays, corn
zeylan'icus (**-a, -um**), Ceylon (adj.)
zin'cum, zinc (element)
zin'giber (**-ĕris**), n., 3d, ginger

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

Names of drugs are not here included unless they are required for the exercises given in preceeding pages. The equivalent Latin titles for drugs, chemicals, or medicinal preparations, may be found in the U. S. P., or in other pharmaceutical text books.

Above, super
according to, secundum
acid, noun, acidum
acid or sour, adj., acidus, -a, -um
add, verb, imp., adde
after, post
against, contra
alcoholic, alcoholicus, -a, -um
all, omnis (-e), 3d
almond, amygdala
aloe, aloe (-es), Gr., 1st decl.
also, adv., quoque
alternate, alternus, -a, -um
alum, alumen (-inis), n., 3d
always, adv., semper
ampule, ampulla
and, conj., et
anti, against
antiseptic, antisepticus, -a, -um
aqueous, adj., aquosus, -a, -um
are, v., sunt
aromatic, aromaticus, -a, -um
aromatized, aromatisatus, -a, -um
art, ars (gen., artis), f., 3d
artificial, adj., factitius, -a, -um
as, adv., pro
as much as is sufficient, quantum sufficiat (or sufficit), or satis
back, n., dorsum
balsam, balsamum
bark, cortex (-icis), f., 3d
bath, balneum
beef, caro (gen., carnis), f., 3d
before, prep., ante (with acc.)
berry, bacca
best, adj., optimus, -a, -um
between, prep., inter (with acc.)
bitter, adj., amarus, -a, -um
black, adj., niger, -gra, -grum
blood, sanguis (-inis), m., 3d
blue, adj., caeruleus, -a, -um
boil, v., imp., coque or bulliente
boiling, adj., bulliens (-entis), 3d
bottle, phiala
box, scatula
bread, panis (gen., panis), f., 3d
bromide, bromidum
bromine, bromum
brown, adj., fuscus, -a, -um
brush, noun, penicillum
burnt, adj., ustus, -a, -um
butter, butyrum
cacao, in U. S. P. indecl.; but sometimes decl., (-onis), m., 3d
capsule, capsula
carbolated, adj., carbolatus, -a, -um
carbolic, adj., carbolicus, -a, -um
carbon, carboneum
cautiously, adv., caute
cerate, ceratum
chalk, creta
charcoal, carbo (-onis), m., 3d
cloth, pannus
coat (with), v., imp., involve
cold, adj., frigidus, -a, -um
compound, adj., compositus, -a, -um
concentrated, adj., concentratus, -a, -um
confection, confectio (-onis), f., 3d
cordial, noun, cordiale, 3d
corm, cormus
cough, tussis (gen., tussis), f., 3d
cresol, cresol, 3d
crumb, mica
cubic centimeter, centimetrum cubicum
daily, in die
day, dies (gen., diei), f., 5th
decoction, decoctum
decolorized, decoloratus, -a, -um
deodorized, deodoratus, -a, -um
desiccated, desiccatus, -a, -um
dessertspoonful, cochleare medium
diluted, dilutus, -a, -um
dinner, prandium
disease, morbus
dispense, v., imp., dispensa
divide, v., imp., divide
dose, dosis, f., 3d
drachm, drachma, f., 1st
drink, noun, potus, m., 4th
drop, gutta
drop by drop, adv., guttatim
drug, medicamentum

dust (with), v., imp., consperge
ear, auris (gen., auris), f., 3d
earth, terra
egg, ovum
elixir, elixir (-iris), n., 3d
emulsion, emulsum
ether, aether (-eris), m., 3d
evening, vesper (-eris), m., 3d
every, adj., omnis
excipient, excipiens (-entis), n., 3d
expressed, expressus, -a, -um
exsiccated, exsiccatus, -a, -um
extract, extractum
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